The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

The wife of ex-president Hayes died on Tuesday.

Simon Cameron died at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night

A collision of freight trains on Penn'a road, on Wednesday, near Latrobe, Pa., killed 15 or 20 persons.

In Berks county the wheat midge has made its appearance in some sections, and is doing considerable damage. In Longswamp township an insect is eating off the wheat heads. The grain is changing color rapidly and the harvesting will commence this week.

A Williamsport paper claims that the financial loss there is $10,000,000 greater than at Johnstown. Those are big figures gentlemen. Can't you modify just a trifle, asks the Clinton Democrat. Of course they can Joe, and to please you we know the'll put it only $9,999,984.

The keystone of the immense viaduct a short distance west of the South Fork bridge has been found five miles beyond the place where the viaduct formerly stood. It is the intention of the finder to send the keystone to the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, to be preserved as a relic of the memorable flood.

All the local physicians met accidently at the Bedford Street Hospital Friday night. They represented all parts of the stricken city, and after discussing the calamity, all joined in the conclusion that not a soul less than 10,000 people were lost in the flood.

On account of the general knowledge of the people posessed by the physicians the estimate is looked upon as reliable.

The London Court Journal says: There is some probability of our having india rubbber roadways in the metropolis. Two German engineers have come over to consult with the authorities on the subject, and should the County Council be agreeable, there is no reason why London horses should not soon enjoy the luxury of a soft and firm foothold, especially if they are shod with, the shoe that is intersticed with india rubber.

We are opposed to having rubber roads in the U. S., for then congressmen and other officials would stretch them to get more mileage.

The Clearfield Republican makes the following excellent point: "Those farmers who voted for "protection" last fall are just beginning to realize the benefits (?) of their action. On the day that Harrison was elected President, granulated sugar was retailing at 7 cents per pound, and in some places even cheaper than that. Now, less than three months after his inauguration, it is selling for ten cents per pound, with a good prospect that it will reach twelve cents by fruit canning time. There is no doubt about "protection" protecting the sugar refiner. But how about the other fellow—the consumer ?

The destitution of the miners of Clay county, Indiana, has become so great that Governor Hovey finds it necessary to issue a proclamation calling on the people of that state to help the starving coal diggers and their families.

Governor Hovey is a republican, and during the last presidential campaign he did all within his power to convince the Indiana workingmen that reformation of the tariff meant loss of employment to them and a general suspension of the protected industries throughout the country.

Now under his hand and seal he is forced to admit that high tariff is a colossal fraud. Verily the republican chickens are coming home to roost.

The tariff protected sugar trust in 1888 cleared the enormous sum of $14,000,000, and in the five months preceding June of this year $6,230,000. The price of sugar has been made so much higher than the profits during the rest of the year must of necessity be larger. This combination, so well protected by the tariff, could not have existence but for the unjust tariff laws now in force, and no condition of affairs would ever tempt the men controlling it to relinquish a particle of their profits. They have a good thing and they know it.

But what can be said of the heads of many families throughout the United States who have a bad thing and are too blind to find it out. Light is beginning to dawn, however, on many who were frightened by the bugbear cry of free trade during the last campaign, and beneficent results will follow.

Some of the larger cities of Denmark have adopted a law which is constructed on the principle of retributive justice, and which should find its way into every American community in which liquor selling is authorized by law. A dispatch from Copenhagen says: "The Danish police are under instructions to drive in a carriage to his home every drunken man found on the streets or in the parks. A man too drunk to tell his name is taken to a station house and kept there till he becomes sufficiently sober to give his address. Then he is accompanied to his residence by an officer in a cab. The carriage bill in both cases is sent to the saloon keeper who sold the drunken man the last glass of liquor before his arrest. Suitable ordinance provides for the enforcement of the payment of the bill by the saloon keeper." It would be difficult for any fair minded and humane man to find any objection to such a law. The Danish municipality recognizes its obligations to the man who is made drunk in one of the saloons which exist by its permission and sell liquor under its sanction. Instead of arresting and fining him and confining him in a foul pen, redolent with vile odors and alive with all manner of creeping things, the Danish authorities take the man to his home, if he has one, and the liquor dealer pays the bill.

It is pleasing to hear of the way in which the work of clearing up the ruins of Johnstown and rebuilding its homesteads and shops is carried on. Over 5,000 laborers and mechanics were engaged in this work last week, and, though the number has been reduced since then, it is yet as large as is necessary. A good many stores are in running order and doing business, and the erection of one hundred others on the public square has been begun. A hundred portable houses, each of them capable of accommodating a family, have been ordered from Chicago, and all of them will be furnished from the funds held by the Relief Committee. The large manufacturing establishments also are preparing to resume operations, and two of them, the Cambria Iron Company and the Gantier Steel Company, paid out about $400,000 in wages last week. The Pennsylvania Railroad managers also have performed some extraordinary feats of engineering in the way of replacing bridges and restoring roadbeds near Johnstown, In short, it has become evident within the past few days that the survivors of the great flood are not to be left in despair, and that the funds contributed for their relief have been servicable in many ways. Yet it is a melancholy fact that, even now, there are 25,000 people in Johnstown who must receive their daily food from the hands of charity.

The Philadelphia Press is evidently angry at the charges made by the Prohibition party that bad faith was exhibited by the leaders of the Republican party in the submission of the prohibitory amendment. It says there is "a decided air of absurdity in the statements of the persons disappointed over its defeat." It asks them "what they mean by bad faith." It might be answered that, after coddling the Prohibition party, and inserting in their platform a resolution to submit to the people, for the purpose of catching the prohibition vote, in which purpose they succeeded, and making profuse promises of help, the G. O. P. leaders not only did extend the promised help, but organized a strong and effective opposition against the Prohibitionists, This is what is meant by bad faith.

It was never intended that the promises made should be kept.

There are indications that electricity stored in batteries may soon displace horses as a means of propelling street cars. The Fourth Avenue line in New York, which is owned by the Vanderbilts, has been experimenting with storage battery cars for some time. They have been found to work so well that thirty more of them have been ordered, and the officers expect before long to order enough of them to displace the 200 horse cars now in use on that line. This is an ideal system of propulsion. It does away with the dangerous overhead wires and the conduit system, and is clean and noiseless. It is estimated that it will cost on an average two cents per mile to run a car by the storage battery system. This is said to be cheaper than horses.

If the system has been sufficiently perfected to work without trouble we may expect to see it put in general use. The saving in horseflesh and the advantage to the public health in the way of cleanliness are weighty arguments in favor of such a change. About 15,000 horses are employed on the street car lines in New York.

The fact that a live cat was unearthed from the Johnstown debris on Saturday after a fast of three weeks, will not surprise anybody who has ever tried to kill one of those melodious animals.

There are in Boston over 400,000 people. Of these 205,850 go to church on Sunday. The rest go somewhere else or stay at home.

An Italian lady, Doctor Guiseppina Cattani, has been appointed lecturer on pathology in the oldest school in the world, the University of Bologna. She is very beautiful, lectures to 300 students, and the boys are naturally "entranced by her eloquence." This is history repeating itself. Several hundred years ago, women doctors as lecturers in the University of Bologna were not uncommon.

The battles about Kenesaw mountain, Ga., took place from June 9 to June 30, just a quarter century ago. The Kenesaw fights were one continuous battle. The Union losses were 8,670. Napoleon at Marengo lost only 4,000 of his men. In the records of history there have been no such losses as were sustained on both sides in the American civil war. At Waterloo Wellington lost 15 per cent. of his forces. At Gettysburg the northern army lost 28 per cent., at Antietam 29 per cent. In the bloody battles of the Wilderness the Army of the Potomac lost 31 per cent. of its soldiers in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Causes of Poverty.

A statistical examination into the causes of poverty has been made by Mr. Amos G. Warner. He calls poverty a disease. In this his logic is at fault. Poverty may be the outward and manifest evidence of mental and physical degeneracy, but in itself it is not the disease. That lies deeper. The poverty is the effect of the disease. The drink habit is largely responsible for poverty, Mr. Warner finds. But the drink craving itself is a result of weakness or physical exhaustion. If mind and body could be generously nourished and strengthened among the very poor, the craving for intoxicants would cease, to a great degree. Personal depravity, depraved morals, is also another prominent cause of poverty. In other words, people are not wicked because they are poor, but are poor because they are wicked. We have from Mr. Warner's paper the astonishing information that the entire population of East London, 1,000,000 souls, are in a state of poverty.

The Southern Negro.

Since 1862 the north has paid $17,000,000 to educate the southern negro. Most of it has been collected and forwarded by the church societies. One society, the American Missionary association, alone has forwarded $10,000,000. But the north has paid for negro education less than half as much as the south. Southern states since 1868 have raised by taxes $37,000,000 for the same purpose.

As to the results attained, Gen. Armstrong, who has had charge of the negro and Indian school at Hampton, Va., ever since it started, is well qualified to speak. The Hampton school was established twenty-one years ago. It now has over 600 students, of whom 140 are Indians, the rest negroes. There were only fifteen pupils at the opening of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute. The students have opportunity to pay their expenses by manual labor. A farm and shops are connected with the school. The colored pupils earn nearly $50,000 annually by manual labor. Gen. Armstrong says:

Labor is the greatest moral force in civilization, and the moral value of our industrial system is its chief excuse. Students who come to us with little or nothing can pay their school bills in labor, thus making their poverty a means of grace, for through its training in self help come skill, character and success.

The graduates go out among their own people all through the south and become teachers. They inculcate a higher morality, and new and better intellectual and industrial training. Gen Armstrong continues:

The negro is not what he was twenty-five years ago, and the next half century will see great changes.

The new industrial spirit that is waking the whole south is also reaching out and shaking up the black race too.

Bavarian Gall.

There is no love lost between Prussia and some of the outlying little kingdoms she has annexed. Many Bavarians hate Prussia as heartily as France does the whole German empire. It will be a surprise to read the following editorial from The Bavarian Fatherland in reference to the recent troubles in Zanzibar:

In Zanzibar a drunken Prussian sailor wounded a native. Thereupon a general massacre was threatened. A detachment of marines was accordingly landed from the cruiser Leipsic to protect the besotted Prussian swine and the German consulate to which the Prussians had fled in their terror from the fury of the "rabble." Whoever does not fall down in the dust before a Prussian belongs henceforth to the "rabble."

So it was in Samoa, so it was here, so it is everywhere. First a Prussian gets drunk. Then he raises a row and insults whoever comes within reach of his rude fists. If this Prussian brutality is resented, then a "detachment of marines are landed," the devil is let loose and the blood and lives of a host of innocent persons are sacrificed. Would it be surprising, then, if the natives of Zanzibar laid hold of the Prussians and dropped them all together into the deepest depths of the sea?

We civilized Europeans are of course accustomed to let ourselves be trodden under foot by the Prussians. Therein consists a good part of our civilization. But these Orientals are so uncultured that they are not willing to submit to every indignity from a Prussian. Therefore, they must be "civilized" Prussian fashion.

A Royal Magazine Writer.

"Carmen Sylva," who is the queen of Roumania, contributes an idyllic sketch to The Forum. She writes of the Roumanian peasant. Her sketch begins:

A sun as big again as in the rest of Europe; the sky deep blue overhead, shading down to white; on the horizon a shimmering curtain of golden dust cloud; green maize and ripening wheat as far as the eye can reach; and in the vast sun scorched solitude a single cart drawn by black buffaloes moves slowly on as though of its own accord, though on closer observation the driver will be seen stretched prone on top of his high piled load: such is Roumania. The team comes to a bridge—for since King Charles began to rule there are bridges. But the peasant rises, stands straight up in his white blouse and white breeches, broad leather belt and felt hat, and drives his buffaloes past the bridge and almost perpendicularly down the steep bank into the water.

The exquisite word painting continues. Here a boy, with nothing on but an abbreviated shirt and enormous lambskin cap, hugs to his breast a goose nearly as big as himself. The married women all wear white veils constantly. From her wedding day, nobody, not even her husband, ever sees a Roumanian peasant woman's hair. As a matter of form, a bride is expected to cry a little, when her hair is rolled up tight and tucked under handkerchief which is henceforth to cover it during her earthly existence. Women who work in the fields wear frequently felt hats like men, but the hat must be put over the white veil. To die unwedded seems to both men and women the greatest misfortune that can overtake one.

The Roumanian peasants are unique. French fashions and modern ideas have not reached them. They are, therefore, the most picturesque and interesting people of Europe. Descended from the Roman colonists who settled the country under Emperor Trajan, they preserve still something of the noble carriage and dignity of character of the ancient Roman. They have aquiline features and piercing black eyes. But they are mixed with other strains of blood, both eastern and western. They are quite as much Oriental as European. There are 200,000 gypsies among them. The Roumanian language is a Latin dialect. But the admixture of wilder, younger and warmer blooded races than that of Rome has given to the people a fervid poetic temperament. The common people speak naturally in metaphor.

"Have you any sons?" the queen asked of an aged peasant woman of graceful and imposing presence.

"I had two firs, but the tempest laid them low," was the reply.

One day the queen visited seven schools in Little Wallachia. "Never have I seen at once so many strikingly beautiful eyes," she writes. "The most incompetent school master surely never could spoil what the good God made so perfect."

The genuine Roumanian is the laziest of mortals. In the morning he drinks a glass of whisky. Through the day he has two meals, each consisting of some corn cakes and a couple of onions. Two days' work in the week will keep him abundantly supplied with these! Why should he work longer? In point of fact, he does not and will not work longer. Happy philosophy! Jolly content! What to him are revolutions and the contests of labor and capital? He owes his content and security to the fact that Roumania is a thinly peopled country.

Finally, the masculine Roumanian is not wildly devoted to wife and children. But he loves his mother passionately, and places her before everybody else.

Future of Steam.

Professor Thurston, of Cornell university, does not believe the steam engine will be superseded in a hurry by any other motor, not even electricity. He says, on the contrary, that improvements will continue to be made in it which will adapt it more and more to the mighty industrial enterprises of the centuries to come. Gas engines can be used for small industries, not for great ones. The first improvements will be in the direction of overcoming the enormous waste of fuel whereby speed and power are obtained. Great changes for the better in this respect have already been made. He prophesies that the next generation will see a steam engine driving a ship across the Atlantic in three or four days, at an expenditure of one pound of fuel per horse power an hour. Flying trains may be expected to cross the continent in two days, transporting freight at a cost of $3 or $4 a ton. The steam engine will yet be improved by a hundred inventors.

Though Mr. Murat Halstead did not get the Berlin mission, his fellow countrymen have by no means ceased to talk about him. One day it is announced that he is going to make the next Republican race for governor of Ohio; another day we hear on alleged good authority that he will be a candidate for United States senator in Mr. Payne's place.

A Mormon proselyter recently returned from Europe says that 1,000 converts will join the saints in Utah from Europe this summer. One ship has already brought 132. The elder said at present the brethren were receiving more men than women converts. This is reversing the usual proposition.

This spring has witnessed the heaviest rainfall in April and May that has been recorded since the weather bureau was organized.

The New York Sun has figured it out that on the first Sunday in June 119,464 persons went to see twenty-four baseball games in the Union.

Bradlaugh, the English Radical, demands that parliament shall cut down the wages of Queen Victoria. He thinks she does not earn it. The poor old lady only gets $2,105,400 a year at present for her own expenses. It would be downright cruelty to diminish her supply of new caps and No. 6 shoes.

In 1886 Rhode Island adopted a prohibitory amendment to its constitution. Now, after three years' trial, it has been found to be unsatisfactory, and the question of repealing the amendment is to be submitted to the people. The vote will be taken on the 20th of this month. The people will then decide, after mature deliberation, whether they want prohibition

Successive Ocean Steamer Records.

Fifteen days was considered very quick time in which to cross the Atlantic forty years ago. The steamers were very small. The iron screw propeller was not brought into use till 1858. It was not believed in at all, being tried first as a doubtful experiment. In 1856 a steamer made the ocean journey in 12 days, 6 hours and 7 minutes. It was as great an achievement then as the trip of the City of Paris in less than six days is now. In 1874 the Bothnia brought the time down to nine days. In 1876 the Britannic crossed in 7 days, 18 hours and 26 minutes. In 1887 the Umbria crossed the ocean in 6 days, 4 hours, 42 minutes. In 1888 the Etruria made the voyage in 6 days, 1 hour, 55 minutes. In May of this year the City of Paris crossed in 5 days, 23 hours, 7 minutes. When will this record be beaten?

The Fury of the Waters.

By the bursting of the South Fork dam at Johnstown, Pa., from 12,000 to 15,000 lives were lost and $25,000,000 worth of property destroyed. Corpses floated down the Ohio river past Pittsburg, seventy-eight miles west of Johnstown. The losses in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia from the great rainfall and flood will not fall short of $40,000,000. The Johnstown calamity was the direst disaster by flood that has ever overtaken an English speaking people.

Fifteen years ago the dam at Mill River, Mass., burst, causing terrible ruin and loss of life. In China, for centuries, the banks of the low lying Yellow river have been dammed and diked up, as is done at present with the Southern Mississippi. Higher and higher above the heads of the people the levees were built, until two years ago, 1887, the mighty water rose in its strength, burst the bonds which held it as though they had been paper and destroyed half a million people.

Within a year two other artificial reservoirs, similar to that at Johnstown, have broken their banks and caused wide ruin and loss of life. The first was at Montreux, Switzerland, the second in South America. There was one feature common to all three of these dam disasters. The embankments were known to be unsafe. Repeated warnings had been given, which were heeded neither by the hapless souls who dwelt in the path of destruction, nor by those whose duty it was to see that the works were secure. In any case man's puny strength can never measure itself against the nature forces. Sooner or later, be his achievement what it will, they rise and overwhelm him. Hereafter men should think twice before damming up great reservoirs upon hills above towns and cities.

There remains to be recalled the awful devastation of the waters in the Straits of Sunda, in the volcanic eruption of Krakatoa in the summer of 1883. Following that eruption, tidal waves forty feet high swept the shores of the straits and islands. Forty thousand persons were drowned by these waves. Vast ruin by flood has come upon different parts of the earth in the past seven years. In 1883 and '84 in America happened the fearful successive floods in the Ohio valley. In the spring of 1882 occurred the breaking of the levees and the overflow of the Mississippi, bringing terrible destruction, sickness and loss of life. At Jackson, Miss., the river was at one time sixty miles wide. It would be interesting to know what peculiar atmospheric or planetary disturbance has been behind it all.

The strangest feature of all in connection with the floods and ruin in the United States is that the storm which wrecked Johnstown seems to have gone around the world. Within a day or two after our great storm, a hurricane and water spout caused great destruction and death at Reichenbach, Germany. The same day there came from the other side of the world news that 10,000 lives had been lost in a hurricane at Hong Kong

Speaking of the protective tariff that has reduced the price of wool to our own growers, hampered our own manufacturers, and made the cost of living higher to our own people, the New York Times says that if wool were made entirely free, these conditions would be reversed. Wool would advance in price, though it would still be lower than duty paid wool now is. The chance to use foreign wool to mix with our own would increase the demand, while our mills would have an equal market with their competitors abroad. American skill and ingenuity, with the knowledge of the home market and its peculiar requirments, would give our mills an advantage over foreign mills, and woolen or mixed goods would be produced at a profit for the makers and still at cheaper rates for the consumers. The demand for all labor connected with the various industries, from that of the farmer to that of the operative, the machinist or the builder, would be relatively higher while the cost of living would be reduced. These are the plain facts that the farmers must study if they really wish to further their own interest. It is not a matter of theory, of abstract free trade or protection. It is a question of how a definite experiment, tried for twenty years and more, has resulted, and of how failure in that experiment can be changed to success in the opposite direction

Johnstown Notes.

The payment of the men by the iron companies will have an immediate effect on the Relief Committee's work. It will mark the first strong movement toward self sustenance by the citizens. Maj. Spangler says they are feeding from 21,000 to 23,000 daily at an average cost of 20 cents. The number was at one time as high as 29,000.

With the distribution of cash the local stores will be re-opened and food will be sold. While the ability of local merchants to handle supplies will not come up to the demand, it will make serious inroads on the relief work.

John Kerans, a workman from Bellefonte, fell asleep in a building in Cambria City last night. A big man woke him by kicking and beating him till he was insensible, and then stole his clothes and money. Kerans was badly hurt internally and was sent to the hospital.

On Thursday last 16 bodies were taken from the rubbish at Johnstown and on Friday 36. In one cellar the bodies of a family of six were found; the cellar was the one next their own; it was father mother and four children.

Colonel J. L. Spangler, in charge of the commissary department, to day presented his weekly report to Adjutant General Hastings. The report shows that 25,000 people are being fed daily by the state, a reduction in number of 3,500 during the week. Colonel Spangler recommends that the relief money be turned over to the citizens and that the necessary supplies be purchased from the sixteen general stores and three bakeries now running here.

Town Clerk P. Fair, of Cambria boro has completed a list showing that in that place alone 325 houses have been entirely swept away. Not even a trace of them can be found.

The papers of our county in their conjectures of the majorities in this county on prohibition, put their estimates as follows:

CENTRE REPORTER from 1500 to 1800 for the amendment.

Bellefonte Republican 1500 for the amendment.

Centre Democrat, 2500 for the amendment.

The Watchman, put the majority as small either way.

The official majority is 1914 for the amendment.

Even the Sultan of Turkey, financially hard up as he undoubtedly is, has sent 200 pounds for the flood sufferers in Pennsylvania. Mr. Blaine returned thanks on behalf of the President and Government of the United States

——A thief stole some $80 from a pocket book of Michael Harper of Aaronsburg, a few days ago.

——Daniel Royer, of Miles boasts of a three legged calf.

——Jacob Keen has his new barn up in Penn Twp.

——The damaged turnpikes near Millheim have been repaired again.

——Get a fly-net, cheaper than elsewhere, at Boozer's saddlery.

Announcements.

PROTHONOTARY,

We are authorised to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Howard Boro, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to Democraticusages.

We are authorized to announce that L. A. Shaffer will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to Democratic usages.

The Ship of Dreams.

When silent lies the sleeping town
In its profoundest rest,
There is a ship comes sailing down
Upon the River's breast.

Wide-winged as that enchanted swan,
She salleth through the night,
And purple grows the gloom upon
The magic of her flight.

The barque she bears no mortal name,
No crew of mortal mould,
Ulysses' ship of song and flame,
Of cedar wood and gold,

She is the ship that Turner knew,
On the enchanted seas,
She floats fair isles of music through,
And isles of memories.

And she is mystically fraught
With dreams remembered long,
That drift on all the tides of thought
And all the seas of song.

She hath Ulysses by her helm,
As in the olden time;
This ship of a diviner realm,
And of a fairer clime.

REMARKABLE BRAVERY.

To a gentleman who spent some of the best years of his life in Brazil, we are indebted for the following account of an adventure with a jaguar in one of the dark and vast forests of that country:

Jaguars are generally about the size of a large wolf, of a brownish yellow, with black circles and spots along the upper parts, the skin gradually softening down to a pale yellow, and approaching to white about the belly, legs and feet. They steal upon their prey like the tiger, which, in fierceness and strength, they much resemble. They are powerful enough to kill a horse, an ox, or a mule, and carry off or drag away the dead body afterward.

"One night," says our informant, "as I lay encamped in a dense forest, on the bank of one of the tributaries of the Amazon, with my guide and four negro servants around me, I was startled from my slumbers by such a screeching and yelling as I pray Heaven I may never hear again! I jumped up, with my ideas all bewildered and confused. My camp-fire had pretty well gone down, but was still light enough to show me the black, shadowy forms of my attendants, dancing and howling around me like so many fiends.

"As soon as I could shake my senses together a little, I let out my voice to its very highest pitch, and, in stentorian tones, demanded the cause of this nocturnal tumult.

"'A jaguar, master! a jaguar among the mules!' yelled every voice in reply.

"'Well, if there were forty jaguars, instead of one, they might have been scared into fits by this time!' returned I; 'and so cease your infernal yellings, and like reasoning human beings, tell me all you know about it!'

"My cool and apparently unexcited manner soon had the effect of calming down the frightened wretches to a common sense degree, and then I learned there had been a great commotion among the mules—which were tied so as to feed without escaping, within a short distance of the fire—and this disturbance was supposed to proceed from the presence of the dreaded jaguar in their midst—though no one had seen him, and none had possessed the courage to venture thither and ascertain.

"I lost no time in seeing that my rifle, pistols and hunting knife were in proper order; and then getting my Indian guide, the least timid of the five, armed with his long lance, bow and arrows, to keep by my side, with a blazing brand, I moved cautiously forward to the place where the mules were tied, the four negroes keeping close at my heels, crouching and trembling with terror.

"On reaching the frightened animals I was anything but pleased to find that the suspicions of my servants were correct, and that a valuable pack-mule was among the missing. There were broad traces of blood, and a wide trail into some bushes, showing where he had been dragged away by his fierce and powerful assailant. I was so angry at the daring of the beast any my loss, that I should have followed on, perhaps to my own destruction, had not the Indian guide taken hold of me, and emphatically declared I was mad to think of such a thing.

"'Don't you hear the beast growling over the carcass, master?' he said; 'and by you think that now, when he can see so much better than you, that he will let you approach him and return alive?'

"'And am I to let the audacious scoundrel escape, and he within reach of as good a rifle ball as ever let out the heart's blood of his race?' was my angry reply, as I halted and listened to his ravenous snarls and growls.

"'Let us hunt him to-morrow, master, when we can do it with so much less risk,' returned the Indian. 'My friend, Cotantin, a great hunter, lives within a few leagues of here, and with his dogs and experienced attendants he will make sure of him.'

"A minute's reflection convinced me there was nothing better to be done, for to attack the animal now, in the dark, was to give him all the advantage; and so I smothered down my anger as well as I could, and passed a weary night in keeping watch around the fire, not one of my party venturing to again close his eyes in sleep.

"At the first blush of day I dispatched my guide in quest of his friend, charging him to bring him without fail, with all his attendants and dogs, and assuring him that if the animal was finally caught I would pay a handsome reward.

"After it became light I went out into the thicket, and there found a small portion of my mule's carcass, the remainder having been eaten off, or, perhaps, something of both; but I made no further attempt to trace the jagular further, contenting myself to wait for the hunters and dogs. There was a small place, callec Cozva, distant some ten or twelve miles, to which one of the blacks knew the way, and I sent the four of them thither, with all the mules, save one, which I reserved for my own riding.

"After my servants had gone I was left alone for several hours, and I amused myself by secreting myself in a thicket and trying my markmanship upon the vultures that came in quest of the remnant left by the destroying beast. I was fortunate enough to kill six before the guide and hunters appeared upon the scene—a feat of which I was quite proud.

"My Indian guide returned about noon, bringing his Indian friend Cotantin, with three more experienced hunters, and six dogs muzzled and in leash. Cotantin was a small, wiry man, straight as a needle, with jet black eyes, and a rather bright, intelligent countenance. He seemed to be in the very prime of life, and his compact, sinewy limbs were free from all restraint, his only costume, being a strip of green cloth about the loins, and a band of feathers around his head. A bow and sheaf of arrows, a long spear and a knife, were his hunting implements.

"He made no use of fire-arms, considering them too noisy. His companions were armed and dressed like himself, but two of them carried each a lariat and a large sheepskin with the wool on. What this latter was for, I could not imagine then, but had a chance to see it used before night.

"As hunters and dogs were all eager for the sport to begin, the sagacious brutes were led to the spot where the jaguar had made his midnight feast, and were then set free. Of course the scent was strong, and with many a wild, joyful bark, yelp and howl, away they went pell-mell, and the hunters after them, leaving me alone with Ichura, my faithful guide. I hastened to mount my mule, in order to follow them as best I could, but my guide assured me there would be no need of my departure for some time, as the dogs, getting bothered with the different scents, would play around in a circle before leading off, and even then it was more than likely they would not have to go far to find the gorged beast of which they were in quest.

"Ichura was right. For half an hour I heard the yelping of the dogs, first in one direction and then another, but none of them appearing to be at any considerable distance, though gradually enlarging the area of their explorations.

"At length there came those peculiar cries which assured the experienced hunter that his canine assistants had struck a sure scent, and clapping his hands with delight, my guide exclaimed:

"'There they go, master! there they go! and now it may be we shall get early news of the mule-killing rascal. Come on now, master! follow me as fast as you can.'

"'Can the dogs do anything toward mastering such a ferocious beast?' inquired I, as I spurred my mule on after the quickfooted guide:

"'No, master; they can only track him up to his tree or hole; and then it remains for the hunters to make an end of him.'

"For a time the dogs gained on us so much that I feared they would get away from us entirely; but after pushing on for an hour, making the best speed I could through the thick wood, I heard them louder than ever away to our right.

"'I think they have him at last,' said Ichura.

"Another quarter of an hour, during which we all the time seemed to be getting nearer to them, and then suddenly, on rising a small hill, we saw them frisking about a ledge, some half way down on the opposite side, with the Indians quietly standing back, apparently awaiting our arrival.

"On our joining them, Cotantin informed my guide, who also acted as interpreter between myself and the Indians, that the jaguar had entered a hole among the rocks, and that now the white senhor would have an opportunity of witnessing a display of Indian bravery in assailing the ferocious beast in his den.

"'And how will he attack him there?' inquired I.

"'He intends to enter and spear him to death!' replied Ichura, proudly.

"I had heard something of this before; but when I saw it about to be put in practice, and considered the strength and agility and fierceness of the animal, I could not avoid a shudder at the awful fate that seemed impending over the daring adventurer. Even while the guide was speaking, Cotantin himself began to prepare for the terrible contest. Putting aside his crown of feathers, his bow and quiver, wrapping one of the sheepskins about his left arm, and firmly grasping his spear in his right hand, he walked boldly up to the mouth of the dark pit or hole, spoke a few words to his companions, who formed themselves in defensive attitudes around the entrance, and then dropping down on his hands and knees, gradually disappeared.

"For some two or three minutes there was a dead and ominous silence, every one seeming to listen with suspended breath, and then we heard the low, sullen growls of the beast, gradually growing fiercer and louder, till at length they burst out into a wild, angry roar. This was instantly followed by piercing human yells or shrieks, commingled with the short, sharp, snorling growls of a savage beast in actual combat, and by a thrashing, scuffling sound; as of two bodies fiercely contending. This lasted for perhaps a minute, during which my very hair seemed to stand on end, and then came a gurgling, grasping groan, a human yell, and all grew still as death, which I believed was there in its most bloody and repulsive aspect.

"One of Cotantin's companions now quickly disappeared in the dark opening, and presently returned, carefully drawing out the bloody form of the hunter, whom at first I believed to be one mass of mangled flesh. But such was not the case. Though frightfully lacerated in two or three places, the gallant fellow was neither dead nor mortally wounded, and in the course of fifteen minutes was able to sit up and converse with his friends.

"It had been a hard fight between him and the beast, but he had conquered, and the jaguar was dead. When the latter was dragged out, all grim and bloody, and stretched upon the earth before me, I inspected him closely—body, limbs and teeth—and secretly thanked God that I had not been his assailant the night before. I made Cotantin and his companion some handsome presents, and then, preceded by my guide, rode on to Cozva, and rejoined my servants that same evening."

A Boy of Twelve Who is the Mascot of the Persian Monarch.

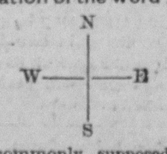
A new and noticeable figure among the numerous dignitaries and officials in the suite of the Shah of Persia is a young boy of 12, whom the Shah has covered with dignities and titles, and who is an object of envy and fear to most of his Majesty's Ministers. His name is Goolamali Khan. He is the director of the Corps of Royal Pages, and one of his titles is Azizus-Sultan, "Favorite of the Monarch." Neither Minister, Vizier, nor Royal Prince has ever yet been allowed to sit at the Shah's table, but Goolamali Kahn is an exception to this law of the Persians. He is constantly by his master's side, and has more servants to wait upon him than any two of the royal Ministers.

The explanation of this extraordinary treatment is to be found in the Persian monarch's conviction that his life is inseparably and mysteriously bound up with that of Goolamali Khan, and that the Shah's death will be preceded only a few days by that of his young favorite; that the health and prosperity of the latter will mean the health and prosperity of the former; and that generally whatever befalls the little one will also happen to his royal protector. This belief has resulted in the boy's leading a life of ease and luxury unknown to the most fortunate courtiers in Teheran. He was seated on the knees of two magnificent grandees on the Shah's state entry into St. Petersburg.

Surgical Operation on a Nose.

New York's fashionable world is gossiping over a remarkable surgical operation which has changed the decidedly tip-tilted nose of an aristocratic young woman into an organ of pure Grecian design. The surgeon's bill amounted to $1,300. The operation was long and tedious, involving much suffering. But the patient is satisfied and happy—for the present. Those who knew her before the change maintain that the new nose does not suit the general conformation of her face. Others meeting her now for the first time notice a lack of harmony somewhere, but can not tell what causes it. Another sensitive creature, who had her teeth straightened at great expense, is tortured by the horrible fear that people will say they are false.

Derivation of the Word News.



It is commonly supposed that the word "news" is derived from the adjective "new," but this supposition is wrong. In former times it was a prevalent custom to put over the periodical publications of the day the initial letters of the compass, as shown above, this importing that these papers contained intelligence from all quarters of the globe. From this practice is derived the word "newspapers."

Sloth makes all things difficult; but industry all easy; and he that riseth late must trot all day and scarce overtake his business at night; while Laziness travels so slowly that Poverty soon overtakes him.

WHEN FORTUNES COME.

A Statement That Wealth in America is Acquired by Men of Forty.

One of the brightest young men in public life said to a New York Sun man the other day that he was going to make his everlasting fortune some day when he grew tired of politics. "But there is plenty of time for that," said he. "Do you know that it is almost a rule in this country that men do not make their fortunes until they are forty years old or older? The grand exception to the rule is Jay Gould, but the contemporary fortunes were nearly all made when their founders were at or beyond middle age. Commodore Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, A. T. Stewart, and all the others prove what I say."

The reporter to whom this was said turned over the pages of the biographies and other works of reference at his hand, and found enough in them to warrant the assertion that at least a great many rich Americans have been beyond forty years of age when they accrued riches. Certainly the richest body of men in the land, the United States Senate, is composed of elderly men, but in the lower house of Congress we see millionaires who look scarcely old enough for the rule.

Alexander T. Stewart came here in 1823 from Ireland, where he was born in 1803. He opened a little linen store on Broadway, and gathered wealth very slowly at first, as most other men had done. He was prudent, shrewd and original, and gradually became a heavy importer; but he was forty-five years old when he became able to put up the first of the two great stores in which he afterward transacted his business.

Henry Clews is an example. He spent his early manhood as a clerk, and when the war broke out and found him a broker in a small way he began to make money. He and his partner, Mr. Livermore, who retired at the close of the war with half a million, jobbed in certificates of indebtedness, and laid the basis of the wealth which Clews afterward accrued. He failed, but further demonstrated the rule by making his way over again, as Henry Villard has done.

Henry Villard is about fifty-five years old. He came here from Germany at twenty years of age, and sold subscription books at first, then became an irregular writer for the press. He studied law later, but gave that up and adopted journalism as his profession. He was forty-one years old when, in 1874, he began the great Oregon railway operation that made him wealthy. Nine years later, when the famous golden spike was driven through a Northern Pacific railroad sleeper, he was worth $5,000,000. He impoverished himself in trying to maintain the value of his property, and went under. Next, at more than fifty years of age, he rose again as a financier.

Warner Miller is fifty years old. Beginning in the humblest way, he managed to organize a mill company, and worked sixteen hours a day for ten years to make his fortune. He was past forty when his bank accounts showed him that he could afford to take the world more easily. He is a millionaire now. Levi P. Morton is about sixty-three years old. Twenty-five years ago, when he was thirty-eight or thirty-nine, he rounded his banking house. He was fifty-one when his wealth enabled him to devote a part of his time to public life. His great stroke was made when he established his London house in 1868, and soon afterward went into the syndicate for funding the United States debt. He was past forty-three then. Charles Crocker was past forty when he began to be a millionaire. Edward F. Jones, the rich scale maker and Lieutenant-Governor of this State, was born in 1828. He began his business career at the close of the war, and was long past forty when he became rich. Henry B. Courtney, the marble millionaire, now dead, started with fifty dollars in 1853, when thirty-three years old. He was beyond middle life when he got his pile.

John B. Slawson, the car-fare box inventor, was twenty-five years old when he went to New Orleans in 1840 from this State. There he slowly made his way upward. But for the war he would have pushed his invention at forty-six years of age, but he had to wait, and he was past fifty when his big money began to pour in. His friend Stephenson, the horse car builder, also a millionaire, had to wait for middle age to get great riches. So did the elder Bennett, of the Herald, so did Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, and so did the late Marshall O. Roberts,

Jay Gould's early life was a failure, but this phase of it was very short. He was born in 1831, and went into speculating in railroad stock in 1859, when he was only twenty-eight years old. He was very successful, and made use of the war, when it broke out, to give large returns on small or shrewd speculations. His fortieth year found him, in his present opinion, only starting in life, but the world already knew him as a master money maker, for he had been more than three years president of the Erie Railroad, and his associate, Fisk, had startled America with his share of the partnership.

Samuel J. Tilden made his first considerable money as a lawyer, but he was more than forty years old before he put other aspirations aside for the time and began that devotion to his profession which was quickly distinguished by his connection with the greatest law causes of the day. He was forty-one, when, in 1855, he was defeated as a candicate for Attorney-General of the State. After that came his greatest legal triumphs, and after them his still greater financial operations.

The Standard Oil fortunes nearly all prove the rule. Mr. Rogers made his share of that pile while younger than forty years old, but Messrs. Rockefeller, Starbuck and Flagler were beyond that age when they grew rich. In Philadelphia, George W. Childs is probably an exception. He is only sixty years old, and has been rich more than twenty years; but John Wanamaker only began the making of his fortune in 1876, when he was thirty-eight. He was nearer fifty than forty when he became really rich.

Augustin Daly is fifty-two years old. He was thirty-four when he began his brave struggle with the dramatic company that is now world famous. Wealth did not reach him till he was beyond forty. The ministry contains numerous examples that are to the point. Rev. Dr. John Hall was thirty-eight years old when he came to America on the mission that introduced him here. He was thirty-nine when on his return to Europe he received and accepted the flattering offer that made him the recipient of a salary which professional men consider the making of a fortune. Rev. Dr. Talmage was as old when he began to feel comfortable; so was Beecher; so was Dr. Paxton.

He Carried a "Catch" Watch.

George Devoe, the reformed gambler, was relating a few of his experiences the other day, when he said: "One trick, though a small one, that I used to play years ago on the unsuspecting has caused me many pangs of conscience while in a repentant mood. It was quite simple. It was a 'catch' watch; and it caught 'em, too. The case was made of pure gold, the metal actually being hammered into the proper shape. The works were not worth seventy-five cents; they were as cheap as could be found. But the case was very fine and I had to carry the watch in a chamois-skin pocket to prevent the soft gold from wearing away. In those days—this was befo' the wah—brass candlesticks were in common use. I would take the tallow dripping that ran down on the outside of a brass candlestick and rub it on the case of the 'catch' watch. This gave the case the appearance and smell of brass. As I dressed generally in the style, when a gentleman saw me pull out the watch—and I always managed to pull it out in a way to attract attention—he would give me the laugh and say: 'Well, I am surprised to see a man of your appearance carrying an old brass watch like that.' 'I'll bet you $100 to $10 that my watch has a finer case than yours, sir,' I would probably reply. The man would examine my watch and, when he had opened it and saw the cheap works, he was more than ever confirmed in the belief that it was a snide watch and that I was only giving him a bluff. 'I'll bet you,' he would say, 'and we'll leave the decision to a jeweler.' We would repair to a jeweler, and after the test was made of course my watch was found to be of pure gold—25 carats fine—something not known as to any watch made for common use. No watch-cases are made of pure gold. While I raked in the poor fellows $10 that he had put up, I then gave him the laugh and left him to ponder over the manner he had been taken in as a 'sucker.'

A Snake for a Doll.

In Richland, Ga., Mrs. Major's little boy, about 2 years old, has a very large cat that he plays horse with. They found the other day, near the house, a snake over three feet long. The cat tried to kill the snake, but the little boy took it away from the cat and carried it in his arms to his mother, telling her he had found a doll. His mother was so excited that she could do nothing but scream, which scared the child and caused it to drop the snake and go to his mother. The snake was killed and found to be what is called a coach whip. The little fellow did not want to give up his doll, but his mother promised him another and he was satisfied.

False Pride Illustrated.

The different forms in which pride besets its victims afford an amusing study. Girls who work in shops carry school books or a music roll to and from their place of business so that they may be mistaken for school girls though their hours are certainly not those of the average pupil. Perhaps they hope to be taken for special students. The librarian of the Mercantile Library tells me that it is a common thing for "ladies" to tear the paper covers off the books they take from the library the moment they are outside the door. These silly creatures think it looks finer to carry an uncovered book than one that is covered, and they would rather seem to own a volume than to have taken it from the library.

A weapon is anything that can serve to wound; and sentiments are perhaps the most cruel weapons man can employ to wound his fellow man.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Subtlety may deceive you; integrity never will.

It is better to suffer an injury than to commit one.

Every one has a fair turn to be as great as he pleases.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him.

It is useless for a dead man to try to act like a living man.

A debt over a game of cards is a trumped up charge.

Personal religion does not exempt us from trouble in this life.

The smile is the same in all languages. Ditto the grunt.

Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.

The error of the moment becomes the sorrow of a whole life time.

It is a small thing to be wronged, but a horrible thing to be wrong

There is no better excess in the world than the excess of gratitude.

Politeness is as natural to delicate natures as perfume is to flowers.

He who thinks himself good for everything is often good for nothing.

The surest way to please is to forget one's self and to think only of others

Shun idleness; it is the rust that attaches itself to the most brilliant metals.

There is a time when the truest courage is shown in retreating from temptation.

Be gentle! The sea is held in check not by a wall of brick, but by a beach of sand.

Let every man be himself as God intended, and the world will grow steadily better.

If we have no defects we should not take so much pleasure in discovering those of others.

We know the value of a fortune when we have gained it, and that of a friend when we have lost it.

I've never any pity for conceited people because I think they carry their comfort about with them.

If you have any doubt about the propriety of a thing, you may be pretty certain that the doubt is right.

It is never the opinions of others that displease us, but the pertinacity they display in obtruding them upon us.

A man must be excessively stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.

As oysters are swallowed when they are opened, so is the frank man taken in when he tells his plans to rogues.

Flattery is often a traffic of mutual meanness where, although both parties intend deception, neither is deceived.

The man who is always bragging of his wife in public, does it more out of pride of himself than love for her.

It is sufficiently humiliating to our nature to reflect that our knowledge is but as the rivulet, our ignorance as the sea.

The experienced man who gives advice to a youngster is like one who would sow bread and expect it to reap grain.

Don't forget one thing, young man: there are a thousand people in this world who can hurt you, to one that can help you.

The diamond fallen into the dirt is not the less precious; and the dust raised by high winds to heaven is none the less vile and distressing.

Simplicity of manner is the last attainment. Men are very long afraid of being natural from the dread of being taken for ordinary.

The absence of any kind of anxiety for the spread of the truth, implies spiritual paralysis, if it does not imply actual spiritual death.

It is a great deal better to lead a holy life than to talk about it. We are told to let our light shine, and if it does, the light will be its own witness.

Cultivate the mercy that sees in others only their good points—the truth that clings to things as they are, not as they are represented by others.

May God make us patient to live. Not that we should not have aspirations; but till the flying comes let us brood contentedly upon our nests.

Read, do not contradict and confute—not to believe and take for granted—not to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider.

We can learn nothing except the things of which we are ignorant, and the great obstacle in the way of our learning is our ignorance of our ignorance.

Nothing sharpens the arrow of sarcasm so keenly as the courtesy that polishes it. No reproach is like that we clothe with a smile and present with a bow.

Thinkers are as scarce as gold, but he whose thought embraces all his subject, who pursues it uninterruptedly and fearless of consequences, is a diamond of enormous size.

Ignorance of the law excuses no man; not that all men know the law, but because it is an excuse every man will plead, and no man can tell how to confute him.

Wisdom does not show itself so much in precept as in life—in the firmness of mind and the mastery of appetite. It teaches us to do, as well as to talk; and to make our actions and works all of a color.

In the depth of the sea the water is still; the heaviest grief is borne in silence; the deepest love flows through the eye and touch; the most impressive preacher at the funeral is the silent one whose lips are cold.

There are degrees of contentment; but it will be found that the most contented are those who are engaged in useful work of some kind, down into which thought flows, and that the least contented are those who are idle.

Religion in its purity is not so much a pursuit as a temper; or rather, it is a temper leading to the pursuit of all that is high and holy. Its foundation is faith; its action, works; its temper, holiness; its aim, obedience to God in improvement of self, and benevolence to men.

ELECTION DAY.

A POPULAR VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

MAJORITIES OF 93,750 AGAINST PROHIBITION AND 92,525 FOR THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Returns from all the counties in Pennsylvania give an estimated majority against the Prohibition Amendment of 167,750. Much less complete returns on the Suffrage Amendment indicate general opposition to it except in the large cities. The majorities for it in the cities are so large, however, that there seems to be no doubt that it has been adopted. The figures, as received, give an estimated majority for the amendment of 5275, but the returns do not include Allegheny county, which is expected to vote largely for it. In the city of Philadelphia 145,500 votes were polled on the Prohibition Amendment, which was defeated by a majority of 93,750, the vote being for the Amendment, 25,875; against, 119,-325. The total vote of the Suffrage Amendment was 132,423, the majority for the Amendment being 92,525. The number of votes cast for the Amendment was 112,474; against 19,-949.

A table of returns received by the Associated Press from all except 12 counties in Pennsylvania shows a majority of 188,494 against the Prohibition Amendment, and 146 996 against the Suffrage Amendment. The majorities are likely to be increased by the complete returns.

A TOWN SWEPT AWAY.

HEAVY RAINS IN KANSAS CAUSE A BREAK IN AN ICE DAM.

UNIONTOWN DESTROYED AND TWO WOMEN AND FOUR CHILDREN DROWNED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 17.—Meagre details of a flood and cyclone in Kansas have been received. Uniontown is reported swept away.

ST. LOUIS, June 17, 3.20 A. M.—Accounts of the disaster at Uniontown, Kansas, say that it was caused by the bursting of a dam; that the towns of Uniontown and Belletown were flooded and that several lives were lost. Particulars are not obtainable, there being no night telegraph office near the scene of the disaster.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Additional advices about the disaster in Kansas from wind and rain storms are that Uniontown, about 15 miles west of Fort Scott, on the Wichita and Western Railway, was swept away, and that two women and four children were drowned. Uniontown, which is a place of about six hundred inhabitants, is in the midst of a thickly settled country, and it is feared that the loss of life is even heavier than reported. As the wires are down for 15 miles on either side, nothing definite can be learned. The storm struck the western part of Bourbon county late at night, coming from the west, where it had played great havoc. At Augusta it assumed the form of a cloud burst, and, though everything possible has been done to obtain details by the railroads, all is uncertain at present.

In Fort Scott it commenced raining about 7 o'clock Sunday morning. Old residents say it was the hardest rain in 30 years. Water commenced rising in Buck Run at 8 A. M. Lamb & Mead's ice dam on Sixth street burst about 10 A. M., causing the water in Buck run to rise at the rate of about eight feet per hour, carrying away several houses and the bridge across Sixth street. The part of Fort Scott known as Belletown is entirely under water. This was caused by the overflow from Marmaton river. People were taken out with boats.

Several bridges were washed out and trains were stopped on both sides of Fort Scott. The Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota track is under water for about nine miles out. The Memphis road is badly damagsd for about 1000 feet, 10 miles north of Fort Scott. All the people in the bottom in East Fort Scott moved out. At last accounts the water had stopped rising, and if no more rain falls the flood will rapidly subside. Every effort is being made to obtain information from Uniontown.

ELDORADO, Kan., June 17.—The upper valley of the Walnut is flooded from excessive rains, the streams being higher than they have been for years. Saturday night the river came up so suddenly that a family by the name of Graham started from their home to the highlands. The mother and babe were drowned, the father and one child escaping. Grain fields are flooded, and much damage must result. A portion of the Missouri Pacific track is washed away, and there have been no trains in over the Sante Fe since yesterday. It is surmised that a number of people have been drowned in the lower valley. The water is receding this morning. A later rumor reports the drowning of O. Beaman, in Cassidy.

Broom Corn and Weeping Willows.

The origin of broom corn, as a cultivated plant in this country, is attributed to Dr. Franklin. It is a native of India. Franklin saw an imported whisk of corn in the possession of a lady in Philadelphia, and while examining it as a curiosity, he found a seed which he planted, and from this small beginning arose this valuable product of industry in the United States. Broom corn is largely cultivated in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and other States.

And as you gaze admiringly at the weeping willow, remember that we are in the same manner indebted for it to the poet Pope, who, it is said, finding a green stick in a basket of figs, sent to him as a present from Turkey, stuck it into the garden at Twickenham, and thence propagated the beautiful weeping willow.

A MAIL TRAIN WRECKED.

THREE CARS GO DOWN AN EMBANKMENT—THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED.

PITTSBURG, June 19th.—The second section of Mail train No. 7, West bound on the Pan Handle Railroad, was wrecked this afternoon while passing New Cumberland Junction, two miles east of Steubenville. Two persons were killed outright and eight were injured, four of them seriously. The names are:

KILLED.

J. H. Payne, postal clerk.
E. R. Reinhart, postal clerk.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Conductor Burris.
Brakeman McFarland.
Postal Clerk W. S. Bolton.
Postal Clerk J. E. Matthews.

T. D Armstrong, E. E. Benner, C. J. Minor and Frank Shook were also hurt, but how badly is not known.

Payne lived at Indianapolis, Reinhart at Effingham, Ills.; Bolton at Newark, Ohio; McFarland at Mansfield, Pa., and Burris at Columbus, Ohio. McFarland has since died, and Bolton and Burris are in a serious condition.

The accident was caused by the third car from the engine leaving the track. It was followed by two others, all going over an embankment. The train consisted of the engine, express car and four postal cars, and was running 45 miles an hour.

Besides the regular train crew there were 15 postal clerks on the train. In consequence of the wires being down, the cause of the accident has not been learned. A telephone message just received says that Burris and Bolton are so badly injured that they cannot recover. Surgeons were sent promptly from Steubenville, and the injured removed to that city, where they were given the best of attention. The accident happened about half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—An explosion of gas occurred on the morning of the 17th in the Nottingham Mine at Plymouth, Penna., operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. Michael Andrew, aged 26 years, Simon Novolk, aged 23 years, John Kutschki, aged 27 years, and Joseph Taylor, aged 35 years, were fatally burned. The accident was caused by the carelessness of a Polander, who went into a chamber full of gas without first testing the air. A scaffold fell at one of the power houses of the Yerkes cable car system in Chicago on the evening of the 17th, killing Peter Doornbos and badly injuring four other workmen. A mishap exactly similar took place at the Yerkes power house on Madison street recently. On the evening of the 17th a mob of 3000 persons gathered at the Milwaukee Avenue House after the accident and indulged in threats of violence, but gradually dispersed.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, aged 25 years, poured coal oil on her fire while preparing breakfast at her home in Baltimore on the morning of the 17th. The can exploded, and Mrs. Tyler and her eight-months-old boy were so badly burned that they died in a short time.

—A heavy rainstorm prevailed in portions of Florida, on the 17th, and did some damage. Reports from Tampa state that the track of the South Florida is submerged in many places and that there are several bad washouts. A wind, rain and hail storm passed over the southwestern part of Berkeley county, West Virginia, on the evening of the 16th, ruining crops and trees. Several houses and barns were wrecked by the wind and live stock was injured by the hail. A despatch from Eldorado, Kansas, says that the upper valley of the Walnut is flooded and that Mrs. Graham and her babe was drowned. A portion of the Missouri Pacific track is washed away. It is feared a number of people have been drowned in the lower valley.

—Policeman Hart began abusing the Mayor of South Oklahoma, Indian Territory, on the 15th, and was locked up by Marshall McKee and Policeman Howard When McKee and Howard returned to the Mayor's office Policeman Mattox, a friend of Hart, shot at them. McKee was slightly wounded and Howard severely. Howard shot and fatally wounded Mattox. A despatch from New Orleans says that on the evening of the 16th, at the colored church on the Osceola plantation, Lela Mitchell was stabbed to death by Sallie Underwood. Both are colored girls under 16 years of age.

—Mrs. Charles Cleaves and Erdine Cole, aged 16 years, were drowned at Springfield, Maine, on the 15th, while bathing. Mrs. Cleaves leaves a husband and four children in the West.

—During the investigations of the Special Grand Jury in Chicago on the 18th, William F. Bell, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, refused to produce messages passing between Alexander Sullivan, Daniel Coughlin, P. O'Sullivan, J. J. Moroney and G. W. Melville. Mr. Bell stated that the statutes of Illinois imposed a fine of $5000 upon a telegraph company for disclosing the contents of any personal or business message passing over its lines. The matter was taken into court and Judge Shepard made an order directing the witness, under pain of contempt and commitment to jail, to produce the messages desired by the Grand Jury. The officers of the company stated that they would be promptly produced. So far as known, no indictment was found against Burke, the man under arrest in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

—Newtown creek, in the eastern part of Elmira, New York, rose to within three inches of the big flood mark of June 1st on the evening of the 17th. The high water carried away an iron bridge at John street. The houses of residents in the lower part of the city were surrounded by water. Trains on the Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Northern Central, Tioga, and Elmira, Curtland and Northern Roads were delayed by washouts and land slides. A severe storm visited the vicinity of Crawfordsville, Indiana, on the evening of the 16th. It extended over a stretch of country ten miles long and one mile wide. Fences and bridges were washed away and barns torn down. Crops were destroyed. A violent wind storm swept over Peru, Indiana, on the afternoon of the 18th, doing damage estimated at several thousand dollars. The Standard Oil Company's brick warehouse was destroyed.

—A flood in the Walnut river caused great damage in Augusta and Eldorado, Kansas, on the evening of the 16th, and 17th. Fifteen hundred feet of Missouri-Pacific Railroad track and 12 dwellings were washed away. East of Eldorado six Missouri-Pacific bridges were carried away. At Augusta, 300 feet of Santa Fe track and a bridge of the San Francisco were destroyed. Four farmers were drowned near Eldorado on the 17th. One of the severest rain storms ever experienced in Cuba occurred there on the 16th. In Havana several of the streets became roaring torrents, walls were undermined and houses collapsed. A rain and hail storm passed through Marion county, Kansas, on the 17th. The wheat and oats were badly damaged and in some places ruined. The harvest was about to commence.

—A railroad train carrying a large number of miners to the Pratt Mines, near Birmingham, Alabama, was thrown down an embankment on the morning of the 18th, killing Walter Bearley and Henry McAuley, and injuring about 100 others, none fatally. Mrs. John Maples and her two boys, aged 5 and 3 years, were drowned in a small creek in Chester township, Indiana, on the evening of the 16th. Mr. Maples attempted to ford the creek, which had been swollen by heavy rains. The wagon was overturned. Mr. Maples and one child were saved. A rowboat collided with a sailboat on the East River, New York, on the evening of the 17th, and two boys, Benjamin Foster and Robert Simley, were drowned. Isaac Waat and Wm. Kaup were killed on the 18th by a cave-in at the Cleveland iron mine, at Ishpeming, Michigan. George Reyer, Secretary of the Western Shooting Association while out hunting fell from a fence and accidentally discharged the contents of his gun into his chest. He died instantly.

—In Cow's creek, two miles from Gloucester Court House, Virginia, on the 18th, a horse attached to a mail wagon was found, and near by was the drowned body of P. G. Shawn, the mail carrier between Gloucester and Matthews. Of the four mail bags known to have been in the wagon one was missing. Shawn was in the habit of watering his horses at Cow's creek, and the accident is presumably due to the water being deeper than usual.

—Antonio Ricca killed his wife during a quarrel, in New York, on the morning of the 18th. Jealousy was the cause. Elizabeth and Caroline Leavitt, aged 16 and 8 years, were found murdered in their home, in Gresham, Seward county, Nebraska, on the evening of the 17th. Their parents were absent from home at the time.

—A despatch from Marion, Indiana says that within the last day or two a small green bug or parasite has appeared in several counties and threatens to demolish the wheat, oats and rye crop. The bugs plant themselves at the base of the grain and sap the life out of it. It has rained at Bloomington, Illinois, every day for two weeks, and much of the county is under water. The ground has been cold and wet so long that in the low places the corn has become yellow. Should the rain cease the corn may be saved, but should it continue a few days longer the loss will be heavy. A despatch from Lebanon, Indiana, says the prospect for crops in that section is very discouraging, owing to the long continued rains. A great deal of the corn is under water, and the wheat will probably not yield more than half a crop.

—S. S. Ryland, aged 73 years, sexton of the Eutaw Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, was killed by a train at Fulton Station, in that city, on the evening of the 18th. S. W. Avesser, aged 2 years, was run over and killed by a street car on the evening of the 18th, in Baltimore. A wind storm passed through Lowell, a small town 20 miles south of Charlotte, North Carolina, on the afternoon of the 19th. The Methodist Episcopal Church was demolished.

—The river at Williamsport, Penna., is falling, and the fear of a second flood is subsiding. From statements now coming in the loss from the flood in Williamsport is estimated at $10,000,-000. The lumbermen have completed arrangements for the collection of the logs which are to be brought back by railroad.

—The Special Grand Jury in Chicago on the 19th returned an indictment against Martin Burke, alias Delaney, who is in custody in Winnepeg, Manitoba, on two counts, for the murder of Dr. Cronin and for conspiring together with P. O'Sullivan, Coughlin and Woodruff. Application was made to Governor Fifer for requisition papers for the extradition of Burke. These papers will be sent to the State Department at Washington and the Secretary of State will make the formal request to the Canadian Government for the surrender and extradition of the accused.

—David A. Pitts, a section foreman on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was robbed and murdered by unknown parties in Birmingham, Alabama. The crime was committed in an open lot on First Avenue in a thickly populated neighborhood and within 100 feet of an electric light. There is no clue to the assassin.

—An attempt was made on the evening of the 17th to derail the north bound passenger train on the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Road, at a point about eight miles north of Wabash, Indiana. The engine ran over a pile of ties and iron which had been securely fastened to the track and was considerably, damaged but no one was injured. This is the second attempt that has been made at the same place to wreck this train.

—W. A. Collier shot and killed his son-in-law, Philip Givhan, in Canton, Alabama, on the 19th. Givhan had been drinking heavily for several days, and had frequently threatened to kill Collier and his family, and was endeavoring to enter the house when he shot. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict of justifiable homicide.

—The Indians had another council at the Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota, on the 19th, and, after a talk by General Crook, a number of them went to the Agent's office and signed the treaty.

—There is a great flood in the Neosho river, in Southeastern Kansas. In Neosho county alone the damage to crops is estimated at $500,000.

—A 14-year-old boy, named Davis, shot and killed John Rohrer, aged 13, near Langton, Ontario, on the evening of the 19th. There had been a grudge between them. A 13-year-old boy, named Snyder, was murdered by four other boys—two brothers named Pearman and two named Douglass—at Highland, Vermillion county, Indiana, a few days ago. They stabbed and shot their victim and threw his body in a creek. Frank Bear, aged 23 years, was stabbed to death by Augustus Park, aged 20, in Chatham, Ontario, on the evening of the 19th. Bear was sitting on a step with a girl when Park and another young man, who were passing by, "made some remarks" about Bear. The latter told them to "move on," and Park stabbed him to the heart. John Leavitt and his wife were arrested on the 19th, charged with the murder of their two children, near Gresham, Nebraska, on the evening of the 15th. At New London, Connecticut, on the morning of the 20th, Alvin Park, 40 years of age, cook of a fishing smack, shot and killed a 14-year-old girl, named Littlefied, who had rejected his addresses. In November, 1888, Richard A. Allen, an aged farmer, who lived near Washington, Indiana, was found tied to a tree, near his house, with his throat cut. The case was regarded as one of suicide. A few days ago, while under religious excitement, Charlotte Allen, the 70-year-old widow of the dead man, confessed to two colored servants that she murdered her husband. She said they quarrelled about the rightful ownership of the farm, and "to settle dispute she gave her husband morphine in his tea. Allen fell asleep in the garden. She then procured a table knife and a rope and tied the rope around his body, and, making several slashes at his throat, half severed his head from his neck. She then dragged the body to a tree and tied it there." There were three murders in Putnam county, West Virginia, on the 20th. James D. Paull, a bachelor farmer, was killed by a tenant, whose daughter he had wronged. John Moore, another farmer, killed a neighbor, Henry Bradley, with a club, and "Doc" Lawrence, a miner, killed Thomas Stevens, a fellow miner, with a pick. All the murders were in a radius of three miles. Two Choctaw Indians, who had drawn several hundred dollars of Choctaw net proceeds funds and started for Fort Smith, Arkansas, were killed on the evening of the 18th, in the woods of Sugar Loaf Mountain, in Indian Territory. Their pockets were rifled and their horses stolen. Conrad Bauman shot and killed his wife, in Carbon, Indiana, on the 20th, and then committed suicide. Jealousy was the cause. Nettie Colburn, aged 13 years, committed suicide by swallowing five grains of morphia, in Elkhart, Indiana, on the evening of the 19th. The motive for her self-murder was annoyance caused by being too fat. She made arrangements for the funeral beforehand.

HE WAS FOND OF PIE.—But, speaking of eating pie, there is still one man of fashion, one swell in New York society who eats pie and who will have pie when he thinks he needs it. His name is Plummer. He is known in some circles as "Uncle Billy" Plummer. He is in business on Worth street. He is a handsome gentleman, faultless in his dress and manner, a well known clubman, a "first nighter" at the theatres, and when the wind is astern he steers his own yacht around the bay. He would rather forego washing his face when he gets out of bed in the morning than to neglect to "dress" for dinner. He is a pink of perfection in everything that appertains to good form, but he will eat pie.

He with several other swell gentlemen dined at Delmonico's one evening. When Mr. Plummer had finished his roast, to the astonishment of everybody at the table he called for pie. The waiter shrugged his shoulders, spread his hands, and elevated his brows in mingled astonishment and dismay, while all the assembled gentlemen, after the manner of the famed filialoo bird, "evolved themselves within themselves" to withdraw from the contaminating presence of a man who would eat pie.

Again Mr. Plummer demanded pie and inquired of the waiter if there was any pie in the house. The waiter found words to tell him there was no pie.

Then Mr. Plummer said: "Call me a messenger boy." The boy came. Mr. Plummer gave him fifty cents and said. "Go to the nearest second class restaurant and buy me a whole huckleberry pie. I'll see whether I can have pie or whether I can't have pie."

The boy vanished, but returned again bringing with him a huckleberry pie in a tin dish. And there right out before everybody, in the presence of all the gentlemen, in the glare of the electric lights, Mr. Plummer did eat half of that huckleberry pie, and said it was good.

And still the god of England did not smite him dead.

And what gives me a great deal of satisfaction to relate and which goes to prove that there still remains in New York a spark of old American spirit, is that when Mr. Plummer had eaten half of that huckleberry pie one of the other swell gentlemen drew up his chair to the table and said: "I say, Plummer, that pie looks awfully good, don't you know. If you don't mind I'll eat the rest of it m, self."

Life is a journey, and death a return home.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Street Manners.

Now I don't mean by this head-piece any hackneyed remarks on the street arab, (God bless his poor little soul) but quite another order of beings. No less than *you* my dear young lady, and I beseech you, since the matter is of supreme importance, to take a morsel of advice instead of a big bit of offense. Is everything old-fashioned only worth of ridicule in your young eyes?

Our grandmothers were very strict upon many points, but who shall gainsay them on some. Our mothers—some of them—have left us to take our own way, though they themselves know better, and what is the result? Well, neither birth, education, nor the advantages of wealth can make a lady, but manners go a long way—and strangers who meet you in the street my young friend, and, unfortunately for you don't know your social standing, will be prone to say "that girl is no lady," and all because you have contracted that terrific habit of speaking loudly in the street.

"Well I never—" exclaims large-eyed Innocence, "or at least" womanlike, shifting her ground, for she is a truthful young soul, "if I do sometimes where's the harm! I'm sure I never say anything anybody shouldn't hear."

Of course you don't my dear, but that isn't what you are called to the bar for, and you know it. It will not hurt any passer-by to hear you shrilly discuss the last concert, but neither will it edify him, learned and critical as your remarks are sure to be.

It won't hurt anyone to hear your opinion of that "sweet duck of a bonnet;" it won't take the bloom off the bonnet even, but it *will* take the bloom off you. Nature meant you, when she gave you that face, to be quiet and modest. It will attract quite enough attention in public without needing the sound of your voice to herald it's approach half a block away. Possibly among the dozen or more auditors that throng the same pavement, some one, old-fashioned enough to read Shakespeare still, may be reminded of the sweet low voice good to hear in women. and even agree with the antiquated bard.

Oh my dear young friend if you only knew how it sounded you would moderate to a lower key that vocal street solo and not make a faithful friend ashamed of being seen with you.

But there is yet another damsel to whom I must sorrowfully appeal. She got into a street car the other day, and sat opposite to me as mute as a fish. But why, Oh why should I have to implore you to finish your toilette at home! *Is* a street car the best place for that interesting occupation? You had pretty hands it is true, and you meant to call no attention to the fact, but your grandmother at your age would never have put on her gloves in public, nor after that settle the pink bow at her throat and give sundry little pats to the side of her hair, holding the coin which was to pay her fare in her mouth the while.

Believe me dear girls, elegant manners are still more important than elegant clothes, and you have no right to wear the one without donning the other. Your street manners will only be perfect when nobody notices them.

When Women Build.

As men have been in the way of arrogating to themselves not only all the intellect but most of the mechanical skill there is in the world, it is often a matter of interest to women to observe the way in which they have applied one to the other in the simplest and most everyday concern—that of planning and building a house. For until very recently, and since the judgment of women has been considered a thing worth taking into account, it may truly be said that among houses of a moderate scale the house was not built in which there was any practical attention to pure and simple comfort in those minor details which insure comfort throughout the establishment. To let the lower portion of the house go, in how few houses do the doors of the upstairs sleeping-rooms open so as not to throw a draught upon the bed, or else not to expose the sleeper and the whole room if the door is opened a crack or left ajar! Yet it would have been just as easy to swing the door with hinges on the opposite side of the jamb, so that on opening only a corner would be bare. In how few of these rooms, moreover, is there any place for a bed where it will not find the chimney in the way on one hand, or the cracks of the window on the other, a draught pouring over the shoulders of the sleeper with threatening of a stiff neck, or of a rheumatic side if the bed is put in the corner out of the way, or a glare of light facing the eyes of the sleeper if it is put in another situation, or a closet door not to be opened if it is put in a third spot, so that we not infrequently see in such sleeping-rooms some window battened and stuffed and permanently closed and darkened.

And to instance but one more out of the countless really good reasons for complaint, what closet in the house of the masculine brain's devising is there to rise up and call him blessed? If he had his way there would perhaps never be any closet in the house at all, but portable, or rather all but unportable, wardrobes would lumber every room, mar paint and paper and plaster in the acts of getting in and out, and rear their dark bulks on every side, while closets, those paradises of the housekeeper, would vanish before the clear square of the four walls. But let a woman devise these rooms, and the first thing done will be to find a place for the bed where exposure neither to prying eyes nor draughts nor glare of light will be possible, and every corner will be turned to account with drawers and doors, and every room will have its deep and spacious closets, painted and not lime-washed, preventing crowding and confusion and defying dust and sun.—*Bazar.*

Forbearance is attended with profit.

The straightest trees are the first felled.

HORSE NOTES.

—Uncle Billy Doble is hale and hearty.

—J. M. Thornton paid $2000 for Kee-Vee-Na.

—Jimmy Green has nearly twenty horses in his stable.

"Dod" Irwin drove Nellie Rose a mile in 2.23 recently.

—Dan Honig refused $6000 for Cartoon recently.

—Insolence and Clay Stockton will not be sent East for the suburban.

—Galen, the Chicago Stable's crack 3-year-old broke down on Tuesday June 11th.

—Terra Cotta is himself again, and may be sent East for the Suburban.

—Dan McCarty, of San Francisco, is in New York, with about thirty horses.

—B. C. Holly, of Vallejo, regrets having sold his stallion Woodnut, 2.16½.

—Fides, the winner of the Ladies' stakes, has gone amiss, having contracted a cold.

—The bay mare Sarah B., record 2.20¾, by Almonarch, has been added to Crit Davis' stable.

—Hubinger Bros., have purchased the bay mare Blanche, 2.30, by Little Eastern, dam Clara.

—The b. g. Shallcross, by Cuyler, trotted a mile in 2.23 at New York and repeated in 2.29¼.

—Dawn, 2.19½, has been placed in Shaner's stable at Pleasanton, Cal. He will be conditioned for a fast record.

—A summer mixed-race meeting will be held at Phoenixville, Pa., July 3 to 5, with $1850 in speed premiums.

—August Belmont's Prince Royal, a prominent candidate for the Suburban, pulled up lame at Jerome Park on Sunday June 9th.

—The statement that the stallion Victor Von Bismarck had been stricken with paralysis proves to have been incorrect.

—James O. Gray purchased the 5-year-old bay horse Glendon, by Nutwood out of Ida, sister to Aldine, 2.19¼, from parties in Boston.

—M. Gallagher, of Philadelphia, has received an order to make a set of track harness for Prince Wilkes. When finished it will be sent to Buenos Ayres.

—Spokane and Proctor Knott are both doing well, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, and both are pretty sure to start for the American Derby.

—Lulu H., a winner at the Boston meetings, was expelled in 1886 for ringing and changing her name from Fanny Knox, under which she had made a record of 2.33½ on the Maine tracks.

—W. H. Hill, Worcester, Mass., has bought the nominations of C. L. Vizard in the 2.28 Springfield Guaranteed stakes, and of F. M. Dodge in the 2.22 Massasoit Guaranteed racing stakes.

—The probable starters for the American Derby are Spokane, Proctor Knott, Don Jose, Sorrento, Fresno and Once Again. Isaac Murphy will ride Proctor Cnott, it is said, while McLaughlin will guide Sorrento.

—The gray gelding Sensation, 2.22, by Peacock, will be brought East this month with the Haggin racing string, by T. Keating, his owner. Sensation will go against the Eastern cracks in the Grand Circuit.

—The black mare Westchester Girl, 2.26¼, who had one of her legs broken in a race last year, has been purchased by N. Hubinger, of New Haven, Conn., from Frank Taylor, of Bridgeport, Conn., and will be bred to Persimmons.

—James Elliott, of Philadelphia, has sold to William Bell the black pacing stallion Farmer Miles, 2.22, by Dr. Herr. dam by Idler.

—A. D. Merrill, Danvers, Mass., has sold to H. C. Sherburn, Paris, France, the bay gelding Weaver Boy, 2.28¾, by Fortune, 9867, dam Fanny Greeley (dam of Leon Boy, 2.29¼), by Peter Jones.

—The Chicago purse of $5,000 for 2.19 trotters, added to the programme of the Northwestern Breeders' Association for their meeting next August, closes July 1, and time made previous to that date will be no bar.

—Secretary E. C. Robinson, of Hampden Park, writes that Mr. W. H. Hill, Worcester, Mass., has bought the nominations of C. L. Vizard in the 2.28 Springfield guarantee stakes, and of F. M. Dodge in the 2.22 Massasoit guaranteed pacing stakes.

—All of the trotters have now departed from Washington Park, Chicago, and the stables are rapidly filling up with thoroughbreds. Already 240 runners are at the park, and there are additional arrivals daily.

—Judson H. Clark hits C. J. Hamlin a sharp rap over the knuckles by offering to give $500 to any charitable institution Mr. Hamlin may name if he gives Chimes a record of 2.19¼ in 1889, and further agrees to give $1000 to any charitable institution if Bell Boy does not beat any record Chimes may make when he is again placed in training.

—A great deal of dissatisfaction was caused at the trotting meeting held at Pottstown owing to the incompetency of the judges. They permitted the horses to be scored sixteen and seventeen times. One of the horses was so exhausted that it fell down during a heat. It is also stated that the correct time was withheld on several occasions and "fixed" time hung out. The National Association should look into the matter.

—The reported breaking down of Sunol cannot be correct, as the great filly has not had harness on her since she trotted the Bay District track in 2.18. In a letter recently received from Palo Alto she was reported as sound as a bell and considered equal to a mile in 2.14 in 1889.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JUNE 27.

A RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

A New Reading Railroad Branch Soon to Be Opened.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 22.—The branch of the Reading railroad from Rupert to Bloomsburg is nearly completed, and the line will be finished and opened for traffic within a month or so. The line has been graded throughout, and is now ready for the rails. A bridge across Fishing creek remains to be built, but the contracts have been given out for this, and the structure will be up by the time the rails are laid. At Bloomsburg the Reading will connect with the Bloomsburg and Sullivan road, and it was to get this traffic that the Reading was built.

Col. B. K. Jamison and other Philadelphia capitalists who control the Bloomsburg and Sullivan road, are arranging for the purchase of 45,000 acres of land adjacent to the road, in addition to the 15,000 acres already owned by Col. Jamison and his associates. The land is heavily timbered, principally with pine, and there is said to be enough timber standing on the 60,000 acres to give traffic to the Bloomsburg and Sullivan road for years to come. It is the intention to erect sawmills on the line of the road and convert the logs into lumber, which will be shipped to market over the Reading road. The tract of land in question is said to be the nearest to market of any uncut timber land in eastern Pennsylvania. The Reading is expected to derive a large revenue from the new district, and will be able to secure at a moderate cost timber for its mines.

The Yale-Pennsylvania Freshmen Race.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25.—The Yale fresmen are making some objections to rowing the Pennsylvania freshmen crew as it is now constituted. Five of the men from the university men are going to row with the freshmen, and nearly all of them are members of the professional schools at the University of Pennsylvania and not in the regular freshman class. One of the men is a graduate of McGill college, class 1886, and is now in the dental school at the University of Pennsylvania. As all of the Yale freshmen crew are in the class of 1892, they are much younger and less mature than their opponents from the Pennsylvania professional schools.

A Politician Shoots Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21. — William Carberry, the well known ex-representative from the Third district, shot himself in the brain shortly before 7 o'clock in his appartments, over Schultz's cigar store, at the northeast corner of Third and Catharine streets. Carberry had been depressed for several weeks. He will probably die.

Drowned in Buttermilk.

BRISTOL, Pa., June 20.—George Dwyer, the 15-months-old grandson of Septimus Turner, a farmer living near Bristol, was found in a wash boiler which was filled with buttermilk. His feet sticking up above the surface led to the discovery of his body. He was dead when found. The child had been playing by the boiler and plunged over the edge head first.

Gohr Need Tramp No More.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 20.—If John J. Gohr, tramp, will turn up at Pension Agent Schoch's office he will find that his tramping days are over. There are pension papers for him there, allowing $8 per month, besides arrearages of over $2,000. Gohr was a member of the Two-hundred-and-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers, Company B.

An Old Friend of Cameron's Gone.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 25.—Mark Halpeny, of Lewisburg, died at his residence in that place, aged 75 years. He had been confined to his bed the past six months with general debility. He was an old and intimate friend of Gen. Simon Cameron, and one of the best known citizens in Union county.

Swarthmore's New President.

SWARTHMORE, Pa., June 20.—Professor William Hyde Appleton has been elected temporary president of Swarthmore college, vice Dr. Magitt, who has resigned after serving eighteen years. Mr. Appleton has been professor of Greek at Swarthmore seventeen years. He is a graduate of Harvard.

The Lycoming Judgeship.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 20.—Judges Mayer, Bucher and Rockefeller held a consultation here in the judiciary contest case. Owing to the flood an order was made by the court that the taking of testimony on the part of Judge Metzger be suspended until July 15.

Hanged Himself in His Barn.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 20.—George Eckert, aged 60, a respected resident of Plains, a suburb of this city, hanged himself from a rafter in his barn. The lifeless body was discovered by his son. Family troubles and melancholia are assigned as the causes.

Railroads Consolidate.

NEW YORK, June 25.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hancock and Pennsylvania Railroad company, by a unanimous vote a consolidation was effected with the Forest City and State Railroad company and the Scranton and Forest railroad.

Dragged to Death.

READING, Pa., June 20.—While Harry Strohm, aged 16 years, was engaged in cultivating corn with a pair of mules on the farm of Joseph Yingst, near Reistville, this county, the mules ran away and dragged the boy until he was dead.

Wilkesbarre's Club to Continue.

WILKESBARRE, June 20.—A meeting of base ball enthusiasts was held in the Board of Trade rooms and financial pledges given by substantial business which will ensure the maintenance of the local club during the season.

The Easton Club Will Disband.

EASTON, Pa., June 20.—The Easton Baseball club are to be disbanded at New Haven on Saturday owing to lack of funds to carry the team through the season.

FIRE AT JOHNSTOWN

Flames Threaten the Ruins of the Stricken City.

TWENTY-FIVE HOUSES BURNED.

The Flames Started in a Boys' Bonfire and Extinguished After a Hot Fight Lasting Over Two Hours—The Panic Stricken Populace Prepare to Desert the Town.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 25.—It was only due to the direction of the wind that the remains of Johnstown were not entirely wiped out by fire yesterday afternoon. The blaze began with the First ward school house, which stood on the bank of Stony creek. That building stood on the upper side of the dismal waste which the torrent of water swept clear across the town. Close by the school building, all jumbled up together, were about thirty buildings, some of them in a good state of preservation and inhabited. Next to these houses was a street, the only one not yet cleared of debris, and on the opposite side was a wide stretch of ground tightly packed with frame buildings in all manner of decrepit attitudes. Still further above were some of the best preserved buildings in the city.

The Populace Panic Stricken.

Had the wind carried the flame in the opposite direction, fire would have destroyed what the flood had left; as it was the fire caused a veritable panic in the immediate neighborhood, as it enveloped one house after another in rapid succession. One of the abandoned houses had been a hardware store and the explosion of a keg of powder in it sent the burning roof flying in fragments, thus increasing the danger.

Men were put to work smothering the bonfires that stretched across the open space, with earth and in this manner cut off the fire line of communication to the threatened buildings, whose occupants were already moving the remnants of their furniture. This banking the bonfires with earth and the veering of the wind so that the burning embers were carried into Stony creek ended the danger in this direction.

A General Stampede.

On the other side the fire met no opposition until it had reached the ruin packed street. The militia and a gang of laborers worked hard at clearing the street and then tore down a number of houses on the opposite side. By this time the streams of water from the fire engines had their effect and the fire was under control after burning for two hours, and twenty-five or thirty houses were in ashes.

The whole population of the valley turned out to watch the conflagration, and so general became the belief that everything remaining would go up in smoke that in all directions people were loading their effects on wagons preparatory to fleeing to the hill. The money loss will be about $35,000. The fire was caused by three small boys setting fire to a pile of rubbish.

Sea Air for Sick Women.

Last evening Clara Barton, of the Red Cross society, asked Gen. Hastings for transportation for twenty-five of the more destitute people, largely females, to Asbury Park, where Col. Elliot F. Sheppard of The Mail and Express has offered to maintain them for a month. Gen. Hastings promptly furnished the tickets and the Red Cross people will send them away this week.

Prospects of the Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Early next month the second detachment of employes of the Nicaragua Canal company will leave New York. The steamer Alvena last month carried the first detachment in charge of Lieut. N. R. Usher, of the navy. The project of the Nicaraguay canal has been a distinctly naval idea although the money has been supplied by leading capitalists of New York and other cities. Admiral Ammen, Civil Engineers Menocal and Peary, Commodores H. C. Taylor and R. D. Evans, Lieuts. Usher and Maxwell and Surgeon John F. Bransford have made repeated trips to Nicaragua and have gone over every foot of the proposed new waterway. Nearly all of the above named officers will leave for Graytown, the Atlantic side of the canal, next month, where they will be placed in charge of the different sections of the work.

A Murderess Escapes from Justice.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Owing to a peculiar statute in the Virginia laws the conviction of Mrs. Virginia Taylor of murder in the second degree for poisoning her husband has been set aside, and instead of serving a sentence of five years she walked out of jail a free woman. Judge Gunter, of the circuit court, having decided that by the Virginia law killing by poison is murder in the first degree. By the same statute Mrs. Taylor cannot be tried again.

A Coming Catholic Centennial.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—A centennial reunion of Catholic societies and Catholic laity will be held at Bay Ridge, Md., on Thursday, July 11, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the archdiocese of Baltimore, which event also marks the centennial auniversary of the establishment of the Catholic hierarcy of the United States.

Fatal Fireworks.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22.—The eight oared four mile straight away race between the Yale and University of Pennsylvania crews was rowed last evening over the Thames river course, from Gales' Ferry to Winthrop's Point and was won by Yale by one and one-half lengths. Official time, Yale, 20' 50"; Pennsylvania, 20' 56".

Yale's Victorious Crew.

BOSTON, June 22.—A disastrous fire accompanied by loss of life occurred last evening in the fireworks establishment of Heyer Bros., corner of Sumner and Hawley streets. Three dead bodies have been taken from the ruins and three persons are known to be fatally injured. It is feared that there may be more victims among the debris.

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Verdict on the Armagh Disaster.

LONDON, June 22.—The coroners' jury in the recent frightful disaster near Armagh have brought in a verdict holding five of the officials of the railway responsible for the loss of life and charging them with manslaughter.

The Shah in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, June 25. — The shah of Persia has arrived. He had a cordial interview with King Leopold and was entertained at luncheon in the royal palace.

PITTSBURG IRON CONVENTION.

The Amalgamated Association Adjourns After a Seventeen Days' Session.

PITTSBURG, June 22—The fourteenth annual convention of Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers reached a final adjournment after a session of seventeen days. William Weihe was unanimously re-elected president, William Martin re-elected secretary, and Steven Madden reappointed assistant secretary.

There is but little doubt but that the wage scale as adopted by the convention and submitted to the manufacturers will be accepted by the latter without alteration.

The difference between the employes and managers of the Carnegie Homestead mills remains unsettled and will probably so remain until July 1, the end of the present scale year. There is now no prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences between the managers and their employes, and a strike is almost certain to occur at that time.

Jones & Laughlin signed the scale of the Amalgamated association for the American Iron works. This is the first firm to accept, but other signatures are expected.

Tried to Wreck a Passenger Train.

CARBONDALE, Pa., June 24.—Frank George, Henry Scharsky and Alexander Howler have been arrested on the charge of attempting to wreck a passenger train on the Delaware and Hudson railroad. As the train rounded the curve near Carbondale it had a violent shaking up. The train was stopped and the conductor found a piece of iron bolted to the rail and caught a glimps of three men making for the bushes. The men named were afterwards arrested on the charge of being the culprits. Had the train been thrown from the track, as was intended, it would have falled down an enbankment fifty feet in height. It was filled with passengers, and great loss of life would have resulted.

Pennsylvania's New Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—This is the last week in which the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad company have the right to subscribe to the new capital stock, and as the stock still remains above par, in spite of the heavy losses by the Johnstown flood, there is little doubt that all the stockholders will avail themselves of the privilege. One half of the full amount must be placed now, the other half before Sept. 1. The receipts bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. until Nov. 1, when new stock will be issued, but it will not participate in the dividend to be declared in November.

Sunday at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 24.—Work was entirely suspended in the ruins at Johnstown. Open air services were held by the pastors of the homeless churches. The Fourteenth regiment was called out on dress parade and attracted much attention from spectators. Four bodies were recovered. The remains of two women and a little girl were found in Stony creek, and the remains of a Chinaman were found in Kernville.

Burned to Death.

FRANKLIN, Pa., June 24.—Mrs. McDowell, age 66, widow of the late Col. Alexander McDowell, while descending the stairs at the residence of her son, fell to the bottom with a lighted lamp, which exploded enveloping her in flames. She succeeded in reaching the yard, but before assistance arrived, was burned to death.

The "Pluck-Me-Store" System.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—A convention of river miners has been called for June 26 at Monongahela City to consider the wage question and the abolition of the "pluck-me-store" system. A strong effort will be made to get a large representation from the fourth pool.

Pittsburg's New Masonic Temple.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—The dedication of the costly new Masonic temple took place at noon, the ceremony being behind closed doors. Among the dignitaries present were Clifford McCalla and Right Worshipful Past Grand Master J. Simpson Africa, of Philadelphia.

Another Gettysburg Monument.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 25. — One hundred and forty-five veterans of the One hundred and twentieth New York infantry, from Rondout, N. Y., arrived here to dedicate their monument near the Emmitsburg road. Will Carleton, the poet, is with them.

Official Majority Against Prohibition.

HARRISBURG, June 24.—The precise, official majority against Prohibition in Pennsylvania is 189,020. Only two counties in the state voted in favor of abolishing the poll tax on suffrage, and the majority against the proposed change is 235,850.

Lehigh University Commencement.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 21.—The Lehigh university held its twenty third annual commencement. Sixty young men graduated with degrees and eight post graduates had degrees conferred upon them.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The president has appointed the following postmasters: Pennsylvania—James H. Sagest, Ridgway; A. Randenbush, Lehighton; O. D. Falkenburg, Susquehanna; John A. Mentzer, Ephrata.

Northern Central Traffic Resumed.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 19.—The Northern Central railway resumed traffic at noon yesterday. Niagara express passengers were transferred at Ralston to a train which was run from Elmira.

Philadelphia Cricketers.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Philadelphia team which is to contest cricketing honors with the gentlemen of England, Scotland and Ireland sailed for Liverpool on the City of Chicago today.

Trains on the Beech Creek.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 20.—Trains began running on the Beech Creek railroad, between this city and Jersey Shore, and will be running over the whole length of the road in a few days.

The Reading Club Disbands.

READING, Pa., June 19.—On account of a lack of patronage the Reading Baseball club has disbanded. The players have only had two weeks pay since their organization.

A "Speak Easy" Spy Branded.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—A gang of loafers in a "speak easy" saloon seized a man suspected of being a liquor law spy and branded him by pressing a red hot cent into his flesh.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Nettie Colburn, aged 13, daughter of Elijah Colburn, of Elkhart, Ind., took five grains of morphine and died several hours later. She was highly sensitive over her fleshy condition, and had frequently threatened suicide.

General A. C. Myers, late quartermaster general of the Confederate army, died at his residence, in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leavitt were arrested at Lincoln, Neb., Wednesday, charged with the murder of their two daughters near Gresham on Sunday night. They are lodged in jail at Seward.

Two Choctaw Indians, who had drawn several hundred dollars of Choctow net proceeds funds and started for Fort Smith, Ark., were killed in the woods of Sugar Loaf mountain, in Indian territory.

Jonathan Skeene, the 18-year-old youth who shot and killed Professor H. T. Matchett, principal of the Hanover, Ills., public school, on May 5, and who recently pleaded guilty, was sentenced to prison for life.

Two men were stricken down by the heat in Chicago and one of them died.

Several buildings were wrecked at Lafayette, Ind., by a violent storm of wind and rain.

Thirty-two bodies were taken from the wreckage at Johnstown Friday, the largest number for several days. Six of those recovered belonged to one family and were found in one foundation near their former home. The Cambria company paid their men for the first two weeks of May.

The senate committee, which has been inquiring into the charges against Gen. Boulanger, has entirely finished its work and forwarded all the documents laid before it to the public prosecutor.

The St. Louis Browns have signed Pitcher Stivetts, of York.

An interesting batch of witnesses will shortly testify before the Parnell commission.

Mrs. Maybrick will probably be tried for the murder of her husband in London, as prejudice runs high against her in Liverpool.

Stocks were very dull, but strong. Bonds relatively active and firm. The bank statement showed a loss of only $1,300,000 in the surplus reserve.

Mr. J. H. Hollander, editor of The Guatemala Star, who was expelled from the country by the government, will appeal to Mr. Blaine for the protection of his rights as an American citizen.

The New York pension agency is short of the amount necessary to complete payments for the current quarter. The claims for pensions will be met after July 1, when the treasury allotment of funds will be available.

Advices received at Auckland, N. Z., from Samoa says that Lieut. Thurston is inquiring into the charges made by Germany that the British consul at Apia has been giving assistance to Mataafa.

Of seventy miners who were entombed in a pit at Newcastle, N. S. W., all were rescued but two, whose bodies were recovered.

The Emperor William will inspect the British fleet of Spithead on Aug. 3.

When Mr. Patrick Egan was appointed United States minister to Chila he transferred to Michael Davitt his shares in the newspaper United Ireland. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt are now, therefore, the sole owners of the paper.

Governor Bulkley, of Connecticut, signed the new secret ballot bill and the legislature adjourned sine die.

Spokane won the American Derby at Chicago.

Benjamin Morgal, a well known farmer, of Antrim township, Pa., was struck by lightning while at work in his field and instantly killed, as were also his two horses.

The number missing at Johnstown and vicinity is now estimated at not less than 10,000.

More victims of floods are reported. A pitiful story comes from Arkansas, a woman and seven of her children having been drowned in trying to escape from their submerged home in the darkness.

Chicago police officers have arrested Thomas Walsh, charged with having sheltered Martin, the alleged assassin of Dr. Cronin, after the murder. Burke is said to be wanted for a murder committed some years ago in Ireland.

The peace congress opened in Paris Sunday. Mrs. Love and Mrs. Belva Lockwood were elected honorary members of the committee.

Princess Augusta of Hesse, sister of the queen of Denmark, is dying.

The railway employes charged with causing the recent disaster at Armagh have been committed for trial.

Gen. Boulanger and some of the most prominent of his supporters will hold a conference in London on Wednesday.

During a gala performance at the opera house in Berlin in honor of the wedding of Prince Frederick Leopold and Princess Louise, of Schleswig, the costume of the premiere ballerina took fire and she was seriously burned.

The captains of the school boys who marched in the industrial parade at the centennial celebration in New York were presented with souvenirs, which they were to distribute among the boys. The souvenirs consisted of lithographic designs on hand made vellum.

The Williamsport relief fund now amounts to $37,000. This, added to the $50,000 which the state will award, will make $87,000 for distribution among the needy sufferers.

The American Pharmaceutical association convened in San Francisco. Three hundred and seventy-five delegates were present.

Negotiations have been pending for some months past for the sale of the Vassar brewery, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and it is now learned that a bargain for its transfer to an English syndicate is about to be completed.

Consular Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The president has made the following consular appointments: Oliver H. Simons, of Colorado, consul to Hong Kong; William Menaghan, of Ohio, consul to Chatham, Ont.; William T. Rice, of Massachusetts, consul to Leghorn; Lyell T. Adams, of New York, consul to Horgen, Switzerland; Henry W. Diederich, of Indiana, consul to Nuremberg; Roland J. Hemmick, of Pennsylvania, consul to Geneva.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Frank Mason, of Ohio, has been appointed consul general at Frankfort; Charles B. Trail, of Maryland, consul at Marseilles, and H. G. Knowles, of Delaware, consul at Bordeaux.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
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3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

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FREE $85 SOLID GOLD WATCH Sold for $100 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $5000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make picture of the chances. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE, one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 814, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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TRY YOUR LUCK! send us the names of two new subscribers, at $1.50 cash each, and will send you the Centre Reporter one year free, and six months for each additional name. This is simply as an experiment, with nothing in it for us, all for you, and the offer is only good until July 15 next. Try your luck at once.

WOOL WANTED.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of Wool, at all times, by W. M. Allison & Bro., Potters Mills. 2my4t

WELL DRILLING.

Mr. Clemens, of Mifflin county, will come into this valley about 1st of May with his steam drilling machine. Persons desiring wells put down on their premises, upon favorable terms, can leave their orders at the Reporter office. 25ap4t

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GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION Etc., Etc.

A good stock of new guns just received at Deschner's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B. L. Rifle and Shot Gun.

Single Rifles, B. L. from $2.57 to $12.
Single B. L. Shot Guns from $4 to $9.

Guns for the Farmer, the Spoting Man, and the Occasional Hunter.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 12, 1889

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	5 36 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
"	"	Renovo	8 55 a m
"	arr at	Erie	4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m

Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		8 50 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	12 15a m
"	"	Montandon	2 03 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	3 05 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	4 15 p m
"	"	Renovo	5 15 p m
"	"	Kane	9 10 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 57 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	8 50 p m
	(Sunday Train.		
WMSPORT EXP leaves	Philadelphia		5 34 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	9 00 a m
"	"	Montandon	11 03 a m
"	arrives at	Williamsport	11 59 a m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 20 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N leaves	Renovo		4 35 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 35 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 55 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 37 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 45 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		3 00 p m
"	"	Renovo	10 30 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 p m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 a m
"	"	Montandon	1 20 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

SOUTHERN EXP leaves	Williamsport		1 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 30 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	10 20 a m

Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East. Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P. M
2 65	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 05	5 35
2 25		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 25
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 33		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 06	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 56		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 13		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 18	Penn Cave	7 09		3 27
4 28		8 25	Centre Hall	6 59		3 20
4 35		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 42	Linden Hall	6 37		3 05
4 48		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m and 7.25 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m 1.23 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 40 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager.
J. H. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

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ANOTHER DAMP DAY.

Rhode Island Rejects Constitutional Prohibition.

RETURNING TO LOCAL OPTION.

The Majority Over 5,000 More Than the Three-fifths Necessary to Carry the Amendment Through—History of Prohibition in the State.

PROVIDENCE, June 21.—In common phrase, Rhode Island went wet yesterday, but that expression falls short of the true meaning of the vote. It means that people are tired of a constitutional enactment which is not supported by public opinion, which is not enforced or enforceable, and which has practically meant free rum for three years, a great loss in revenues and widespread injury to business. It means, also, stringent restrictions of the liquor traffic by legislative enactment, a return to local option, and in this city, without doubt, high license, a lessening of the number of saloons and the extermination of low drinking places.

The Canvass.

The general assembly which took its seat three weeks ago at Newport was elected on the issue of resubmission, and much of the battle was fought at the April election. The time for the actual work of the repeal campaign was brief and was utilized almost entirely in dissemination of printed matter. The Prohibitionists were the only ones who held meetings, but none of these caused much enthusiasm. Matters were very different from the whoop and rush which carried the amendment three years ago, and the result of which astonished even its promoters.

Women at the Polls.

Women were at the polls, but it is safe to say very few votes were cast for reasons of sentiment or gallantry. The operation of the ballot reform bill had been postponed until after this election on account of the difficulty in putting it into immediate use, but it is not probable that bribery was attempted.

The Vote.

The total vote in yesterday's election was 28,449 for repeal of the prohibitory amendment, and 9,853 against repeal. The amendment is therefore repealed by 5,469 more than the required three fifths of the total vote.

The amendment was adopted in 1886 by a vote of 15,113 to 9,230.

The vote in this city was 11,919 for repeal, 2,940 against repeal. The official amendment of the vote will be made some time between July 15, when the official count must be completed, and July 20.

The large increase of the vote over that of 1886 is due to the adoption in the interim of the seventh amendment providing for manhood suffrage.

Rhode Island's Liquor Traffic.

PROVIDENCE, June 25.—Governor Ladd says that an extra session of the general assembly will be called to revise the statutes regulating the liquor traffic. He will count the votes cast at last Thursday's election as soon as possible and proclaim the result at once. He will also appoint a new chief of state police as soon as a satisfactory examination of the candidates can be concluded.

The President's Plans.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The president returned from Cape May last night. The trip was without incident. The president expects to make another visit to Cape May next Friday and Mrs. Harrison and the McKee children will return with him to the White House on Monday following.

Arrangements will be made immediately for the departure of the entire household to Deer Park, where the summer will be spent. The exact date of the departure is not known, but it will be the latter part of next week, in all probability.

The president expects to spend the Fourth of July at "Woodstock," the country heme of Henry C. Bowen.

Governor Foraker's Convention.

COLUMBUS O., June 25.—The Republican state convention, which meets here today, promises to be the most exciting of any held in Ohio for years. There are five strong candidates in the field, Gens. Kennedy, Jones, Dawes, Judge O'Neal and Lampson, speaker of the house of representatives. Kennedy shows the greatest strength, but Lampson and Dawes' delegates are sanguine. There is a growing sentiment for Foraker, and if nothing sets in to counteract this he will undoubtedly be renominated, Lampson getting second place.

Beer and Music Divorced in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 20.—Governor Francis yesterday dealt the saloons of Missouri the most severe blow they have ever received when he signed the Newberry bill. The bill prohibits music, cards, dice, billiard tables, bowling alleys and boxing gloves in saloons, and will go into effect July 1. St. Louis and Kansas City saloons will be most seriously affected, and about 3,000 of them will have to change their style of operation.

Swept Over Schuylkill Dam.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—One of the saddest accidents that has happened in this city for some time occurred yesterday afternoon on the Schuylkill river. Four young people, two young men and two young ladies, while out rowing were washed over Fairmount dam and drowned. The bodies of the two girls were recovered, but those of the young men the police were unable to find.

"Social Club" Drinking a Failure.

COLUMBUS, O., June 20.—A decision of the Ohio supreme court virtually kills the "social club" scheme to evade the local option law. The attorney general filed motions to take away the charters of several of these clubs on the ground that they were formed for the purpose of evading the law. To these motions demurrers were filed and these the court overruled.

Death of Rev. W. H. Beecher.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The Rev. William Henry Beecher died at the family residence. He was 87 years old, and his death was mainly due to his advanced age. Mr. Beecher was one of the seven sons of Dr. Lyman Beecher, all of whom became Congregational ministers, and more or less all famous.

Capt. Henderson Denies It.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Capt. Henderson, of the steamer Colon, denies the report that there was yellow fever on board the vessel during her trip from Aspinwall.

AT CAMERON'S BEDSIDE.

He Lies Unconscious and Death is Expected at Any Moment.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 25.—Last evening a report that Gen. Cameron was dead was circulated, but a midnight dispatch from Donegal Springs says that he is still alive, but that his death is expected at any moment.

With the exception of several teaspoonfuls of milk Gen. Cameron took no nourishment since Thursday, and his strength was almost gone. He was unable to move his tongue or swallow. He appeared conscious and lay with his eyes open and seemed to observe what was going on about him.

No word has been received from Senator Cameron, who is in Scotland, and another cablegram was sent him.

MRS. HAYES DYING.

She Is Steadily Sinking and Her Death Is Hourly Expected.

FREMONT, O., June 25.—Mrs. Hayes is sinking steadily. She is free from pain, but her breathing is growing irregular and she perspires very freely. Her entire family are at her bedside and her physicians are in constant attendance. Her death is expected hourly.

BURKE IS THE MAN.

The Winnipeg Suspect Positively Indentified as the Mysterious Williams by Martensen, the Expressman.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 22.—The link connecting Martin Burke with the Cronin murder was completely established when Martensen, the expressman who hauled the furniture to Carlson's cottage, arrived here and identified Burke among fifty-two prisoners and citizens who stood in a semi-circle in the jail yard. The identification was complete and beyond all doubt. Martensen walked before the men and picked out his man at the first glance.

Chief Hubbard, of Chicago, has been notified to this effect. Burke stood the ordeal well. He never flinched and and maintained the stolid demeanor that has characterized his actions since his arrest.

Burke's Intellect Is Dull.

Burke was arraigned before Judge Bain under the extradition act. The case was enlarged until Wednesday next, at the request of counsel for prosecution, who desired to have time to bring witnesses from Chicago. The evidence adduced before the Chicago grand jury will be submitted here.

Burke was spruced up considerably and looked better than he did in the police station. He took the proceedings as a matter of course, and did not appear to evince any interest therein. Chief McRae says Burke's intellect is dull, and that he is not capable of showing any feeling.

Spotted at First Sight.

When Mastersen passed down the line Burke stood twentieth, his hands in his pockets and his eyes averted. Mastersen glanced quickly in his face, marked his number on a slip of paper and passed on, examining the faces of the other men. After completing the investigation he returned to where the officers and counsel were standing and held a whispered conversation. Counsel Howell was heard to remark: "We are satisfied; we will not want anybody else to identify the prisoner, but be positive of the number."

Chief McRae says they now have clear sailing, and he now believes there will be no further difficulty in presenting sufficiently strong evidence to secure Burke's extradition.

The President Signs Burke's Extradition.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The president on his return from Cape May last evening signed the warrant for the extradition of Martin Burke. Owing to some technical requirements, however, the state's messanger, Mr. Baker, was not able to leave with it last night, but got away this morning at 11 o'clock.

Drowned While Swimming with Sullivan

BELFAST, N. Y., June 20.—John L. Sullivan and Wrestler Muldoon are just now under a cloud of gloom owing to a sad drowning accident that occurred the other day. Sullivan, Muldoon and a young Buffalo lawyer named Martin Laux were bathing in the Genesee river. Laux was seized with cramps, was swept over a mill dam and drowned.

Soldiers in the Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Civil service rule No. 10, as modified by President Harrison, makes ex-Federal soldiers eligible for reinstatement in the classified service without regard to the time of their dismissal. The rule before its modification limited the time in which ex-Federal soldiers could be reinstated to one year from the date of their discharge.

Bodies Picked Up at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Two bodies, a man and a boy, were picked up in the Ohio river here. They are supposed to be victims of the Johnstown disaster. They were very much decomposed and were buried immediately after the coroner held an inquest.

Ex-Governor Bowie Gets a Pension.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Ex-Governor Oden Bowie, who fought in the Mexican war, being second lieutenant of company E, Baltimore and Washington battalion, has been granted a pension. The pension commences from Jan. 29, 1887, at $8 per month.

Neil Burgess Badly Burned.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., June 25.—Neil Burgess, the actor, was seriously burned at his residence here by an explosion of gasoline. Although his injury is severe it will not prove fatal. The life of Mr. Burgess was saved by the heroic efforts of his wife.

Voting Insane Patients.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 21.—Smith Williams, superintendent of the county poor asylum, and H. W. Miller, ex-treasurer of Marion county, pleaded guilty to voting insane persons at the last election and were fined $50 and $250 respectively.

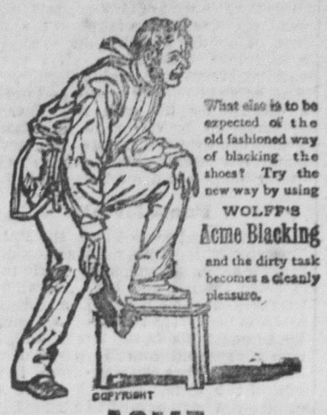
A 14-Year-Old Murderer.

LANGTON, Ont., June 21.—John Rohrer, aged 12, was shot and instantly killed by a 14-year-old boy named Davis. There had been an old grudge between the boys, and on meeting Davis fired with the result stated. Davis was arrested.

An American Church 200 Years Old.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 21.—The Baptist church at Stelton, the third oldest in the United States, celebrated its 200th anniversary yesterday, visitors being present from all parts of the state and from other states.

Sweat-Groan-Growl



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Howard Borough	M I Gardner
Milesburg Borough	J Willis Weaver
Millheim Borough	C W Harter
Philipsburg, 1st W	J D Ritter
" 2d W	J H Riley
" 3d W	Jackson Gorton
Unionville Borough	L J Bing
Benner	John Mechtley
Boggs, N P	Philip Confer
" W P	T F Adams
" E P	H L Barnhart
College	Daniel Grove
Curtin	F B Delong
Ferguson, E P	John T M'Cormick
" W P	Samuel Harpster Jr
Gregg, S P	Geo B Crawford
" N P	J C Rossman
Haines, E P	J A Bowersox
" W P	C A Weaver
Halfmoon	Wm Bailey
Harris	C C Meyer
Howard	Franklin Dietz
Huston	John Q Miles
Liberty	D W Herring
Marion	Harry McDowell
Miles	J Gramley
Patton	D L Meek
Penn	W F Smith
Potter, N P	B F Arney
" S P	G L Goodheart
Rush, S P	Hugh McCann
" N P	R C Wilcox
Snow Shoe, W P	Patrick Kelly
" " E P	R J Haynes Jr
Spring	J N Brooks
Taylor	Wm T Hoover
Union	Aaron Fahr
Walker	J H McCauley
Worth	Levi Reese

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

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24may

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF the Receipts and Expenditures of Centre Hall Borough School District, Centre County, Pa., for year ending June 1st, 1889.

RECEIPTS.

Gross am't of Tax Duplicate for schools	$873 28	
For building purposes		
Total		$ 873 28
Deduct abatements	$ 25 12	
" exonerations	3 60	
" Collectors' com	25 63	
" outstanding tax	64 73	$ 119 08
		$ 754 20
Total tax receipts from John Emerick	$754 20	
Total tax receipts from James Coldren	110 79	
Cash from former treasurer	57 35	
State appropriation	153 27	
From other sources	39 50	$1115 09

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers' salaries	$766 00	
" for repairs and incidentals	87 88	
" " fuel	62 26	
" " furniture and apparatus	77 12	
" " Sec'y salary	20 00	
" " Treas. com	20 51	
" " other expenses	12 29	$1046 16
Balance on hand		$ 68 93

LIABILITIES.

Amount of debt of District	$825 25	
Interest	127 83	$980 08

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand	$ 68 93	
Due from Potter twp. tuition for 23 pupils, year ending June '87	143 06	
Int on above for 2 years	17 16	
Due from Potter twp. tuition for 22 pupils, year ending June '88	170 28	
Int on above for 1 year	10 21	
Due from Potter twp. tuition for 24 pupils, year ending June '89	221 76	
Amt due from Tax Col. as outstanding tax	64 73	$696 18
Liabilities in excess of resources		$283 90

We the undersigned auditors having duly examined the above accounts, find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

J. H. LOHR,
J. WITMER WOLF,
Auditors.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

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We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons. Our line of Fancy Plaids, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool Suiting, are fine, and will please our early customers, and are selling rapidly. Woolen Blankets, Haps, Quilts, and many other goods.

SPECIAL BARGAINS !----O----SPECIAL BARGAINS

Come and see the special bargains we are offering in Cashmeres; prices lower than ever. Our stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Overcoats, Gossamers, Gum Coats, is complete and will speak for themselves. Comeand see the new goods at

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No. 2, Household Safe,	250 lbs.	No. 5, County Official's Safe,	1300 lbs
No. 3, Dealers and Office Safe,	600 lbs.	No. 6, General Business Safe,	1800 lbs

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EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
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BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors.
G. B BRANDON Prop.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.
FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.
Good Table, healthy locality pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

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Your patronage respectfully solicited
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor

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Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor.
Free Bus to all Trains. aug22'88

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Office with D. S. Keller, Esq., North side of High street.

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Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day in the week. may

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WM. GOHEEN,
AUCTIONEER,
Boalsburg, Pa
Is prepared to cry sales. He has been successful in the past and offers his services to the public, tf.

COAL! COAL!
Woodland Coal.
Buckwheat Coal.
Pea Coal.
Chestnut Coal.
Stove Coal.
Soft Coal,
Just received at the Centre Hall Miller Mills' coal yard.
Terms strictly cash. Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

DR TALMAGE'S SERMON:

Christ the Village Lad.

"And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon him." Luke 2:40.

About Christ as a village lad I speak. There is for the most part a silence more than eighteen centuries long about Christ between infancy and manhood. What kind of a boy was he? Was he a genuine boy at all, or did there settle upon Him from the start all the intensities of martyrdom? We have on this subject only a little guessing, a few surmises, and here and there an unimportant "perhaps." Concerning what bounded that boyhood on both sides we have whole libraries of books and whole galleries of canvas and sculpture. Before the infant Christ in Mary's arms, or taking His first sleep in the rough outhouse, all the painters bow, and we have Paul Veronese's "Holy Family," and Perugino's "Nativity," and Angelico da Fiesole's "Infant Christ," and Ruben's "Adoration of the Magi," and Tintoretto's "Adoration of the Magi," and Chirlandojo's "Adoration of the Magi," and Raphael's "Madonna," and Orcagna's "Madonna," and Murillo's "Madonna," and Madonnas by all the schools of painting, in all lights and shades, and with all styles of attractive feature and impressive surroundings, but pen and pencil and chisel have with few exceptions passed by Christ the village lad. Yet by three conjoined evidences I think we can come to as accurate an idea of what Christ was as a boy as of what Christ was as a man.

First, we have the brief Bible account. Then we have the prolonged account of what Christ was at thirty years of age. Now you have only to minify that account somewhat and you find

WHAT HE WAS AT TEN YEARS OF AGE.

Temperaments never change. A sanguine temperament never becomes a phlegmatic temperament. A nervous temperament never becomes a lymphatic temperament. Religion changes one's affections and ambitions, but it is the same old temperament acting in a different direction. As Christ had no religious change. He was as a lad what He was as a man, only on not so large a scale. When all tradition and all art and all history represent Him as a blonde I know he was in boyhood a blonde.

We have, besides, an uninspired book that was for the first three or four centuries after Christ's appearance received by many as inspired, and which gives a prolonged account of Christ's boyhood. Some of it may be true, most of it may be true, none of it may be true. It may be partly built on facts, or, by the passage of the ages, some real facts may have been distorted. But because a book is not divinely inspired we are not therefore to conclude that there are not true things in it. Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" was not inspired, cut we believe it although it may contain mistakes. Macaulay's "History of England" was not inspired, but we believe it although it may have been marred with many errors.

THE SO-CALLED APOCRYPHAL GOSPEL.

in which the boyhood of Christ is dwelt upon I do not believe to be divinely inspired, and yet it may present facts worthy of consideration. Because it represents the boy Christ as performing miracles some have overthrown that whole apocryphal book. But what right have you to say that Christ did not perform miracles at ten years of age as well as at thirty? He was in boyhood as certainly divine as in manhood. Then while a lad He must have had the power to work miracles, whether He did or did not work them. When, having reached manhood, Christ turned water into wine, that was said to be the beginning of miracles. But that may mean that it was the beginning of that series of manhood miracles. In a word, I think that the New Testament is only a small transcript of what Jesus did and said. Indeed, the Bible declares that if all Christ did and said were written the world would not contain the books.

HIS MOUNTAIN HOME.

Our Lord's boyhood was passed in a neighborhood twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded by mountains five or six hundred feet higher. Before it could shine in the village where this boy slept, the sun had to climb far enough up to look over hills that held their heads far aloft. From yonder height His eye at one sweep took in the mighty scoop of the valleys, and with another sweep took in the Mediterranean Sea; and you hear the grandeur of the cliffs and the surge of the great waters in His matchless sermonology. One day I see that divine boy, the wind flurrying His hair over His sun-browned forehead, standing on a hill-top looking off upon Lake Tiberias, on which at one time, according to profane history, are four thousand ships. Authors have taken pains to say that Christ was not affected by these surroundings, and that He from within lived outward and independent of circumstances. So far from that being true, He was the most sensitive being that ever walked the earth, and if a pale invalid's weak finger could not touch His robe without strength going out from Him, these mountains and seas could not have touched His eye without irradiating His entire nature with their magnificence. I warrant that he had mounted and explored all the fifteen hills around Nazareth, among them Hermon, with its crystal coronet of perpetual snow, and Carmel and Tabor and Gilboa, and they all had their sublime echo in after time from

THE OLIVETIC PULPIT.

Through studying the sky between the hills, Christ had noticed the weather signs, and that a crimson sky at night meant dry weather next day, and that a crimson sky in the morning meant wet weather before night. And how beautifully He made use of it in after years as He drove down upon the pestiferous Pharisee and Sadducee, by crying out: "When it is evening ye say it will be fair weather, for the sky is red, and in the morning it will be foul weather today, for the sky is red and lowering. O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky but ye cannot discern the signs of the times?" By day, as every boy has done, He watched the barnyard fowl at sight of overswinging hawk, cluck her chickens under wing, and in after years He said: "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem! how often would I have gathered thee as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing!" By night He had noticed His mother by the plain candle-light, which, as ever and anon it was snuffed and the removed wick put down on the candlestick, beamed brightly through all the family sitting-room, as His mother was mending His garments, that had been torn during the day's wanderings among the rocks or bushes, and years afterward

IT CAME OUT IN THE SIMILE

of the greatest sermon ever preached: "Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel, but in a candlestick, and it giveth light to all who are in the house. Let your light so shine." Some time, when His mother in the autumn took out the clothes that had been put away for the summer, he noticed how the moth miller flew out and the coat dropped apart, ruined and useless, and so, twenty years after, he enjoined: "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moss nor rust can corrupt." His boyhood spent among birds and flowers, they caroled and bloomed again fifteen years after, as He cries out: "Behold the fowls of the air." Consider the lillies."

A great storm one day, during bhrist's boyhood, blackened the heavens and angered the rivers. Perhaps, standing in the door of the carpenter's shop, He watched it gathering louder and wilder, until two cyclones, one sweeping down from Mount Tabor and the other from Mount Carmel, met in the valley of Esdraelon, and two houses are caught in the fury, and crash goes the one and triumphant stands the other, and He noticed that one had shifting sand for a foundation and the other an eternal rock for basis; and twenty years after, He built the whole scene into a peroration of flood and whirlwind, that seized His audience and lifted them into the heights of sublimity with the two great arms of pathos and terror.

Yes, from the naturalness, the simplicity, the freshness of his parables and similes and metaphors in discourse, I know that he had been

A BOY OF THE FIELDS

and had bathed in the streams, and heard the nightingale's call, and broken through the flowery hedge, and looked out of the embrasures of the fortress, and drank from the wells, and chased the butterflies, which travelers say have always been one of the flitting beauties of that landscape, and talked with the strange people from Damascus and Egypt and Sapphoris and Syria, who in caravans or on foot passed through his neighborhood, the dogs barking at their approach at sundown. As afterward He was a perfect man, in the time of which I speak he was a perfect boy, with the spring of a boy's foot the sparkle of a boy's eye, the rebound of a boy's life, and just the opposite of those juveniles who sit around morbid and unelastic, old men at ten. I want no further inspired or uninspired information to persuade me that He was a splendid boy, a radiant boy, the grandest, holiest, mightiest boy of all ages. Hence I commend Him as a boy's Christ. What multitudes between ten and fifteen years have found Him out as the one just suited by His own personal experience to help any boy!

Let the world look out how it treads on a boy, for at that very moment

IT TREADS ON CHRIST.

You strike a boy, you strike Christ; you insult a boy, you insult Christ; you cheat a boy, you cheat Christ. It is an awful and infinite mistake to come as far as manhood without a Christ when here is a boy Christ. That was one reason, I suppose, that Jonathan Edwards, afterwards the greatest American logician and preacher of his time, became a Christian at seven years of age; and Robert Hall, who afterward shook Christendom with his sacred eloquence, became a Christian at twelve years of age; and Isaac Watts, who divided with Charles Wesley the dominion of holy song, became a Christian at nine years of age; and if in any large religious assemblage it were asked that all the men and women who learned to love Christ before they were fifteen years of age would please lift their right hand, there would be enough hands lifted to wave a coronation. What is true in a religious sense is

TRUE IN A SECULAR SENSE,

Themistocles amazed his school-fellows with talents which in after years made the world stare. Isaac Newton, the boy, by driving pegs in the side of a house to mark the decline of the sun, evidenced a disposition towards the experiments which afterwards showed the nations how the worlds swing. Robert Stephenson, the boy, with his kite on the commons experimented with electric currents and prophesied work which should yet make him immortal. "Get out of my way!" said a rough man to a boy, "get out of my way! what are you good for, anyhow?" The boy answered: "They make men out of such things as we are." Hear it, fathers, mothers! hear it philanthropists and patriots: hear it, all the young! The temporal and eternal destiny of the most of the inhabitants of this earth is decided before fourteen years of age. Behold the Nazareth Christ, the country Christ, the boy Christ.

But having shown you the divine lad in the fields, I must show you Him in the mechanic's shop. Joseph, his father, died very early, immediately after the famous trip to the temple, and this lad had not only to support Himself, but support His mother, and what that is some of you know. There is

A ROYAL RACE OF BOYS

on earth now doing the same thing. They wear no crown. They have no purple robe adroop from their shoulders. The plain chair on which they sit is as much unlike a throne as anything you can imagine. But God knows what they are doing and through what sacrifices they go, and through all eternity God will keep paying them for their filial behavior. They shall get full measure of reward, the measure pressed down, shaken together and running over. They have their example in this boy Christ taking care of his mother. He had been taught the carpenter's trade by His father. Fortunate was it that the boy had learned the trade, for, when the head of the family dies, it is a grand thing to have the child able to take care of himself and help take care of others. Now that Joseph, His father, is dead and the responsibility of family support comes down on this boy, I hear from morning to night His hammer pounding, His saw vacillating, His axe descending, His gimlets boring, and standing

AMID THE DUST AND DEBRIS

of the shop I find the perspiration gathering on His temples and notice the fatigue of His arms, and as He stops a moment to rest I see him panting, His hand on His side, from the exhaustion. Now He goes forth in the morning loaded with implements of work heavier than any modern kit of tools. Under the tropical sun He swelters. Lifting, pulling, adjusting, cleaving, splitting, all day long! At nightfall He goes home to the plain supper provided by His mother, and sits down too tired to talk. Work! work! work! You cannot tell Christ anything new about blistered hands or aching ankles or bruised fingers or stiff joints or rising in the morning as tired as when you lay down. While yet a boy He knew it all, He felt it all, He suffered it all. The boy carpenter! The boy wagon maker! The boy house builder! O Christ, we have seen Thee when full grown, in Pilate's police-court room, we have seen Thee when full grown Thou wert assassinated on Golgotha, but, O Christ, let all the weary artisans and mechanics of the earth see Thee while yet undersized, and arms not yet muscularized, and with the undeveloped strength of juvenescence trying to take Thy father's place in gaining the livelihood for the family.

THE BOY IN THE TEMPLE.

But, having seen Christ the boy of the fields and the boy in the mechanic's shop, I show you a more marvelous scene, Christ the smooth-browed lad among the long-bearded, white-haired, high-forheaded ecclesiastics of the Temple. Hundreds of thousands of strangers had come to Jerusalem to keep a great religious festival. After the hospitable homes were crowded with visitors, the tents were spread all around the city to shelter immense throngs of strangers. It was very easy, among the vast throngs coming and going, to lose a child. More than two million people have been known to gather at Jerusalem for that national feast. You must not think of those regions as sparsely settled. The ancient historian Josephus says there were in Galilee two hundred cities, the smallest of them containing fifteen thousand people. No wonder that amid the crowds at the time spoken of the boy

JESUS WAS LOST!

His parents, knowing that He was mature enough and agile enough to take care of Himself, are on the way home without any anxiety, supposing that their boy is coming with some of the groups. But after a while they suspect He is lost, and with flushed cheek and a terrorized look they rush this way and that way saying: "Have you seen anything of my boy? He is twelve years of age, of fair complexion, and has blue eyes and auburn hair. Have you seen Him since we left the city?" Back they go in hot haste, in and out the streets, in and out the private houses, and among the surrounding hills. For three days they search and inquire, wondering if He had been trampled under foot of some of the throngs, or has ventured on the cliffs, or fallen off a precipice. Send through all the streets and lanes of the city and among all the surrounding hills that most dismal sound, "*A lost child! A lost child!*"

And lo, after three days they discover Him in the great Temple, seated among the mightiest religionists of all the world. The walls of no other building ever looked down on such a scene. A child twelve years old surrounded by septuagenarians, He asking His own questions and answering theirs. Let me introduce you to some of these ecclesiastics. This is the great Rabbin Simeon! This is the venerable Hillel! This is the famous Shammai! These are the sons of the distinguished Betirah. What can this twelve-year lad teach them or what questions can He ask worthy their cogitation? Ah, the first time in all their lives these religionists have found their match, and more than their match. Though so young, He knew all about that Temple under whose roof they held

THAT MOST WONDERFUL DISCUSSION

of all history. He knew the meaning of every altar, of every sacrifice, of every golden candlestick, of every embroidered curtain, of every crumb of shrew bread, of every drop of oil in that sacred edifice. He knew all about God. He knew all about man. He knew all about heaven, for He came from it. He knew all about this world, for He made it. He knew all worlds, for they were only the sparkling morning dewdrops on the lawn in front of His heavenly palace. Put these seven Bible words in a wreath of emphasis: "Both hearing them and asking them questions."

I am not so much interested in the questions they asked Him as the questions He asked them. He asked the questions not to get information from the doctors, for He knew it already, but to humble them by showing them the heights and depth and length and breadth of their own ignorance. The radient boy with any one of a hundred questions about theology, about philosopy, about astronomy, about time, about eternity, may have balked them, disconcerted them. Behold the boy

CHRIST ASKING QUESTIONS,

and listen when your child asks questions. He has the right to ask them. The more He asks the better. Alas for the stupidity of the child without inquisitiveness! It is Christ-like to ask questions. Answer them if you can. Do not say: "I can't be bothered now." It is your place to be bothered with questions. If you are not able to answer, surrender and confess your incapacity, as I have no doubt did Rabbin Simeon, and Hillel, and Shammai, and the sons of Betirah when that splendid boy, sitting or standing there, with a garment reaching from neck to ankle, and girdled at the waist, put them to their very wits' end. It is no disgrace to say, "I don't know." The only being in the universe who never needs to say, "I do not know," is the Lord Almighty. The fact that they did not know sent Keppler, and Cuvier, and Columbus, and Humboldt, and Herschel, and Morse, and Sir William Hamilton, and all the other of the world's mightiest natures into their life-long explorations. Telescope and microscope and stethoscope, and electric battery, and all the scientific apparatus of all the ages, are only questions asked at the door of mystery. Behold this Nazarene lad asking questions, giving dignity to earnest interrogation.

But while I see the old theologians standing around the boy Christ I am impressed as never before with the fact that

WHAT THEOLOGY MOST WANTS

is more of childish simplicity. The world and the Church have built up immense systems of theology. Half of them try to tell what God thought, what God planned, what God did five hundred million years before the small star on which we live was created. I have had many a sound sleep under sermons about the decrees of God and the eternal generation of the Son, and discourses showing who Melchisedec wasn't, and I give a fair warning that if any minister ever begins a sermon on such a subject in my presence I will put my head down on the pew in front, and go into the deepest slumber I can reach. Wicked waste of time, this trying to scale the unscalable and fathom the unfathomable while the nations want the bread of life, and to be told how they can get rid of their sins and their sorrows. Why should you and I perplex ourselves about the decrees of God? Mind your own business, and God will take care of His. In the conduct of the universe I think he will somehow manage to get along without us. If you want to love and serve God, and be good and useful and get to heaven, I warrant that nothing which occured eight hundred quintillion of years ago will hinder you a minute. It is not the decrees of God that do us any harm, it is our own decrees of sin and folly.

You need not go any further back in history than about 1,856 years. Something occurred on that day under an eclipsed sun. that set us all forever free if with our whole heart and life we accept the tremendous proffer. Do not let the Presbyterian Church or the Methodist Church or the Lutheran Church or the Baptist Church or any of the other evangelical Churches spend any time in

TRYING TO FIX UP OLD CREEDS,

all of them imperfect, as everything man does is imperfect. *I move a new creed* for all the evangelical Churches of Christendom, only three articles in the creed, and no need of any more. If I had all the consecrated people of all denominations of the earth on one great plain, and I had voice loud enough to put it to a vote, that creed of three articles would be adopted with a unanimous vote. This is the creed I propose for all Christendom:

Article First—"God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

Article Second—"This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, even the chief."

Article Third—"Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessing and riches and honor and glory and power, world without end."

But you go to tinkering up your old creeds, and patching and splicing and interlining and annexing and subtracting and adding and explaining, and you will lose time and make yourself a target for earth and hell to shoot at. Let us have creeds not fashioned out of human ingenuities but out of scriptural phraseology, and all the guns of bombardment blazing from all the portholes of infidelity and perdition will not in a thousand years knock off the church of God a splinter as big as a cambric needle.

WHAT IS MOST NEEDED NOW

is that we gather all our theologies around the boy in the Temple, the elaborations around the simplicities, and the profundities around the clarities, the octogenarian of scholastic research around the unwrinkled cheek of twelve-year juvenescence. "Except you become as a little child you can in no wise enter the kingdom;" and except you become as a little child you cannot understand the Christian religion. The best thing that Rabbin Simeon and Hillel and Shammai and the sons of Betirah ever did was, in the Temple to bend over the lad who, first made ruddy of cheek by the breath of the Judean hills and on the way to the mechanic's shop where he was soon to be the support of his bereaved mother, stopped long enough to grapple with the venerable dialecticians of the Orient "both hearing them and asking them questions." Some referring to Christ have exclaimed, Ecce Deus! Behold the God. Others have exclaimed, Ecce homo! Behold the man. But to-day in conclusion of my subject I cry, Ecce adolescens! Behold the Boy.

It's Easy to Keep House in Japan.

Life in Japan has it's compensations. A young lady who recently married an Englishman, a tea merchant, writes home of her Oriental housekeeping: "We have five servants," she says, "at the same cost of employing two in New York. I am looked upon as positively ornamental, and am not expected to even think about the daily household routine. I have had to get used to the amusing deference my retainers accord me. Invariably every night at bedtime the five appear and prostrate themselves before me as a good night ceremony. I had great difficulty to preserve my dignity on the initial performance of this singular custom, but I have grown used to it now, and am as solemn as the occasion requires. The other day on one of my rare visits to the kitchen I dropped my handkerchief and left the room without discovering my loss. A few moments later, seated in my own room, I heard a whispering outside the door, followed by the entrance of my maid and the waitress, the former bearing a small salver upon which rested the bit of cambric. It was gravely presented, and then both withdrew. I learned afterward from my maid that its presence on the kitchen floor created a great commotion below stairs. There was an animated discussion as to whom belonged the great honor of restoring it to me, the cook claiming the privilege on the ground that it was found in his domain. Finally a compromise was effected. The cook reverently picked it up and placed it on the salver, the waitress bore this to the door of my room and then consigned it to maid, who, being my personal servitor, was the only one who could rightfully restore a personal belonging. Fancy all this fuss about a handkerchief which most New York Bridgets or Susans would have quietly pocketed!"

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY JUNE 30, 1889.

SECOND QUARTERLY REVIEW.

TITLES AND GOLDEN TEXTS.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *I have glorified thee on the earth, having accomplished the work which thou hast given me to do.*—John 17 : 4.

I. THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee.—*Zech.* 9 : 9.

II. THE REJECTED SON.

He came unto his own, and his own received him not.—*John* 1 : 11.

III. THE TWO GREAT COMMANDMENTS.

Love *is* the fulfilling of the law.—*Rom.* 13 : 10.

IV. DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE FORETOLD.

But I say unto you, That in this place is *one* greater than the temple.—*Matt.* 12 : 6.

V. THE COMMAND TO WATCH.

Take ye heed, watch and pray: for ye know not when the time is.—*Mark* 13 : 33.

VI. THE ANOINTING AT BETHANY.

She hath done what she could.—*Mark* 14 : 8.

VII. THE LORD'S SUPPER.

This do in remembrance of me.—*Luke* 22 : 19.

VIII. JESUS BETRAYED.

Betrayest thou the Son of man with a kiss?—*Luke* 22 : 48.

IX. JESUS BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

They hated me without a cause.—*John* 15 : 25.

X. JESUS BEFORE PILATE.

Pilate saith unto them, Take ye him, and crucify *him*.—*John* 19 : 6.

XI. JESUS CRUCIFIED.

He humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. —*Phil.* 2 : 8.

XII. JESUS RISEN.

Now is Christ risen from the dead, *and* become the firstfruits of them that slept.—1 *Cor.* 15 : 20.

REVIEW BIBLE LIGHTS.

Lesson 1. — Superintendent: And many spread their garments upon the way; and others branches, which they had cut from the fields. And they that went before, and they that followed, cried, Hosanna; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord: Blessed is the kingdom that cometh, the kingdom of our father David: Hosanna in the highest (Mark 11 : 8-10).

Scholars: Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem: behold, thy King cometh unto thee (Zech. 9 : 9).

Teachers: Let us offer up a sacrifice of praise to God continually (Heb. 13 : 15).

All: While I live will I praise the Lord: I will sing praises unto my God while I have any being (Psa. 146 : 2).

Lesson 2.—Superintendent: He had yet one, a beloved son: he sent him last unto them, saying, They will reverence my son. But those husbandmen said among themselves, This is the heir; come, let us kill him, and the inheritance shall be ours. And they took him, and killed him, and cast him forth out of the vineyard (Mark 12 : 6-8).

Scholars: He came unto his own, and his own received him not (John 1 : 11).

Teachers: He that receiveth whomsoever I send receiveth me; and he that receiveth me receiveth him that sent me (John 13 : 20).

All: Abide with us (Luke 24 : 29).

Lesson 3.—Superintendent: Hear, O Israel; The Lord our God, the Lord is one: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. The second is this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself (Mark 12 : 29-31).

Scholars: Love is the fulfilling of the law (Rom. 13 : 10).

Teachers: Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins (1 John 4 : 10).

All: If God so loved us, we also ought to love one another (1 John 4 : 11).

Lesson 4.—Superintendent: One of his disciples saith unto him, Master, behold, what manner of stones and what manner of buildings! And Jesus said unto him, Seest thou these great buildings? there shall not be left here one stone upon another, which shall not be thrown down (Mark 13 : 1, 2).

Scholars: But I say unto you, That in this place is one greater than the temple (Matt. 12 : 6).

Teachers: All things were made by him; and without him was not anything made that hath been made (John 1 : 3).

All: Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my weaknesses, that the strength of Christ may rest upon me (2 Cor. 12 : 9).

Lesson 5.—Superintendent: And then shall they see the Son of man coming in clouds with great power and glory. And then shall he send forth the angels, and shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from the uttermost part of the earth to the uttermost part of heaven (Mark 13 : 26, 27).

Scholars: Take ye heed, watch and pray: for ye know not when the time is (Mark 13 : 33).

Teachers: Watch therefore: for ye know not when the lord of the house cometh, whether at even, or at midnight, or at cockcrowing, or in the morning; lest coming suddenly he find you sleeping (Mark 13 :35, 36).

All: Let us not sleep, as do the rest, but let us watch (1 Thess. 5 : 6).

Lesson 6. — Superintendent: Jesus said, Let her alone; why trouble ye her? she hath wrought a good work on me. For ye have the poor always with you, and whensoever ye will ye can do them good: but ye have not always (Mark 14 : 6-8).

Scholars: She hath done what she could (Mark 14 : 8).

Teachers: If the readiness is there, it is acceptable according as a man hath, not according as he hath not (2 Cor. 8 : 12).

All: Thy vows are upon me, O God: I will render thank offerings unto thee (Psa. 56 : 12).

Lesson 7.—Superintendent: And as they were eating, he took bread, and when he had blessed, he brake it; and gave to them, and said, Take ye: this is my body. And he took a cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave to them: and they all drank of it. And he said unto them, This is my blood of the covenant, which is shed for many (Mark 14 : 22-24).

Scholars: This do in remembrance of me (Luke 22 : 19).

Teachers: As often as ye eat this bread, and drink the cup, ye proclaim the Lord's death till he come (1 Cor. 11 : 26).

All: But let a man prove himself, and so let him eat of the bread, and drink of the cup (1 Cor. 11 : 28).

Lesson 8.—Superintendent: Now he that betrayed him had given them a token, saying, Whosoever I shall kiss, that is he; take him, and lead him away safely. And when he was come, straightway he came to him, and saith, Rabbi, and kissed him (Mark 14 : 44, 45).

Scholars: Betrayest thou the Son of man with a kiss? (Luke 22 : 48).

Teachers: Woe unto that man through whom the Son of man is betrayed! good were it for that man if he had not been born (Matt. 26 : 24).

All: Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sin (Psa. 19 : 13).

Lesson 9.—Superintendent: And they all condemned him to be worthy of death. And some began to spit on him, and to cover his face, and to buffet him, and to say unto him, Prophesy: and the officers received him with blows of their hands (Mark 14 : 64, 65).

Scholars: They hated me without a cause (John 15 : 25).

Teachers: God commendeth his own love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us (Rom. 5 : 8).

All: If, while we were enemies, we were reconciled to God through the death of his Son, much more, being reconciled, shall we be saved by his life (Rom. 5 : 10).

Lesson 10.—Superintendent: Pilate answered them, saying, Will ye that I release unto you the King of the Jews? ....But the chief priests stirred up the multitude, that he should rather release Barabbas unto them. And Pilate again answered and said unto them What then shall I do unto him whom ye call the King of the Jews? And they cried out again, Crucify him (Mark 15 : 9-13).

Scholars: Pilate saith unto them, Take ye him, and crucify him (John 19 : 6).

Teachers: And when they had mocked him, they took off from him the purple, and put on him his garments. And they lead him out to crucify him (Mark 15 : 20.

All: Far be it from me to glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ (Gal. 6 : 14).

Lesson 11.—Superintendent: Jesus cried with a loud voice, Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani? which is, being interpreted, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? And some of them that stood by, when they heard it, said, Behold, he calleth Elijah. And one ran, and filling a sponge full of vinegar, put it on a reed, and gave him to drink, saying, Let be; let us see whether Elijah cometh to take him down. And Jesus uttered a loud voice, and gave up the ghost (Mark 15 : 34-37).

Scholars: He humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross (Phil. 2 : 8).

Teachers: We behold him who hath been made a little lower than the angels, even Jesus, because of the the suffering of death crowned with glory and honour, that by the grace of God he should taste death for every man (Heb. 2 : 9).

All: Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow (Psa. 51 : 7).

Lesson 12.—Superintendent: And entering into the tomb, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, arrayed in a white robe; and they were amazed. And he saith unto them, Be not amazed: ye seek Jesus, the Nazarene, which hath been crucified: he is risen; he is not here: behold, the place where they laid him! (Mark 16 : 5, 6).

Scholars: Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept (1 Cor. 15 : 20).

Teachers: When this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall come to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, were is thy victory? O death, where is thy sting? (1 Cor. 15 : 54, 55).

All: Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ)1 Cor. 15 : 57).

Teach Girls to Think.

Said a mother to me one day: "What preliminary course of study would you advise a young lady to pursue who anticipates learning some business or profession?" I answered:

"Let her study everything which will teach her how to think. Good judgment, and the intelligence that comes from a mind that has been not merely crammed with knowledge, but developed, are the qualities most highly prized, and unfortunately most difficult to find not only in woman, but in men. This, doubtless, is due in great measure to our imperfect system of education."

Teachers of stenography find this the greatest difficulty to contend with in preparing their pupils for positions. While there are very few who cannot learn how to *write* shorthand, two-thirds of those who take up this study are obliged to abandon it because their reasoning powers, and consequently judgment, have not been sufficiently trained to enable them to *read* their notes intelligently. This same lack of judgment is met with in every department of business. So much is this the case, people have sometimes been led to the fallacious conclusion that men will succeed better in business if they start life with little or no education. The trouble is, that people have not been educated too much for business, but that they have been educated in the wrong way.—MARY F. SEYMOUR.

French cooks have a mania for the introduction of ham flavor into ordinary tomato soup

FARM NOTES.

ROBBERY AMONG BEES. — Of all things connected with the apiary, robbing is the most perplexing, and often very disastrous. The primary cause is carelessness on the part of the apiarist. A colony of bees in proper condition is proof against robbers, and colonies that fall victims to robbers will nearly always be found to be defective in some particular. A colony that becomes queenless, without the necessary brood to rear another queen, seldom escapes being robbed if left long in such condition. Again, a colony may have a defective queen, and on the colony becoming discouraged will allow themselves to be plundered and destroyed. In such cases, they are the worst of any the apiarist is certainly responsible, as it is in his power to remedy such defects. A colony having a good, fertile queen may be so weak or few in number that they are unable to repel robbers. In such cases the apiarist can strengthen them by uniting with other colonies, or draw from others to add to their force, and thus save them. Keep colonies strong at all times and furnished with good, fertile queens. Carelessly leaving honey about where bees can get access to it often causes trouble, as this will incite robbing, and the weak and defective colonies will at once fall victims. Where robbing begins it is difficult to deal with. The colony being robbed should be allowed to remain where it is. Changing it from one position to another in the same vicinity does more injury than good; it should be removed a mile or more from the neighborhood. If the bees show any disposition to protect themselves, robbing may be checked by simply contracting the entrance. But if the inmates make no resistance whatever, a large sheet or covering of light cloth may be thrown over the entire hive. The bee tent, now much used by apiarists to repel robbers, is the best for this purpose. This is made to cover the hive, allowing room for the apiarist to work inside. Light muslin or musquito netting, drawn over a light frame, may be used for the purpose.

POULTRY YARDS AS GARDENS. — Poultry yards become very rich when occupied for a length of time by fowls, and it is a good plan to utilize such yards for the production of vegetables. The yards must, of course, be spaded up before seed can be sown, and this turns under all filth and makes the ground clean and free from germs of disease. It is much better to grow something on the ground than to simply turn the manure under, as the roots of the growing plants exert a beneficial influence in appropriating the manure for plant food. The amount of manure dropped in the poultry yard in the course of a year is very large—much greater than many suppose. You can form some estimate of the amount dropped during the day by comparing it with that collected from the roosts. The smaller the yard and the larger the flock, the greater the amount of manure scattered over the area, which is evenly distributed and can be easily incorporated with the soil. Nor is the manure all. Every cunce of food wasted is added as manure to the soil, and it is no inconsiderable item either. If you wish to take advantage of this valuable manure, make a new yard by the side of the old one, plow up or spade the old yard, and let the hens have the new one. They will be benefitted by the change to a clean location, you will have fewer diseases to contend with, while the yard recently occupied by the hens will produce vegetables of large size and the best quality.

PLANT PROTECTORS.—Many plant protectors have been patented, but the newest, simplest and best, is the invention of Joseph Harris, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y. It is not patented and any one can make it. It consists of two half-inch boards for end pieces. To the sides and top of these boards cotton cloth is tacked on, and the boards are kept apart by a piece of lath. When stretched out for use they make a cloth-covered box 15 inches square and 10 inches high, and are exceedingly useful in the garden for protecting tender plants from frost, such as tomatoes, melons, bedding plants, etc. They are also of great value for keeping the squash bugs, striped bugs and other insects from squashes, cucumbers, etc. When not in use, by removing the stretcher they can be folded up flat, and can be stored away in a small space.

IT IS a great mistake to suppose that cows which get a bite of fresh grass early will not eat hay. The dry feed is necessary so long as they will eat it. Young tender grass is full of water, and has too little nutrition. It scours cows fed on it exclusively, and not only lessens the milk yield, but causes the cows to grow thin. Feed something dry, if it is nothing better than straw, and supplement its deficiencies by grain or oil meal.

THE yellow disease has been found on peach branches grown on plum stocks. This is claimed to prove conclusively that this mysterious disease does not first attack the root. Its origin is probably in a fungus growth attacking leaves and branches.

AN old sow that has shown herself a good mother should be preferred to one that is younger. The practice of using young sows is sure to end in degeneracy of stock sooner or later. To avoid liability from the weight of old sows, which sometimes crush their pigs, reduce them in flesh. As a rule most brood-sows are too fat, in which case the pigs come weak. Clover, with bran slop at night, is the best food for a brood-sow in summer.

THOSE who last year built silos, says a writer, using two thicknesses of board, with half lap to cover cracks, and paper between, the whole painted with coal tar, or asphalt put on boiling hot, consider that they have solved the question of cheap, durable silos, as the lumber used need not be better than No. 1 culls, and not even planed or matched. The thick paint fills all cracks, makes a smooth, glassy surface, and is water-proof as well as air-resisting, if paper is put on between the boards.

HOUSEHOLD.

THE TABLE—ORDER AND ORNAMENT.—That the appearance of the table affects our enjoyment of the food, no one will deny. Were this not the case, tablecloths might be dispensed with, and it would be a matter of indifference whether our plates were of tin or china. How far we should regard the appearance of the table will depend in part upon one's tastes, and in part upon one's means.

Ornamentation to a certain extent is also pleasing, but this generally takes time—just the thing which housekeepers in general can least afford. Such things except in the most simple form, are better left for the wealthy, who can pay for the necessary service. Still there are many things pertaining to neatness that take scarcely any time in their execution, and which even the housekeeper who is her own cook and waiter, can observe, if her attention is called to them. At present we will only refer to "dishing up."

So simple an article as mashed potatoes is capable of looking its best. A shapeless, pudding mass, such as is often dumped into a dish, is far from being attractive in appearance. Smooth this down with a knife to a neatly rounded surface, and the whole look of the dish is changed. Set the dish in a quick oven, to brown the surface, and you have a work of art.

Nothing is more distressing than to see a roasted fowl come to the table "flying" with outspread wings, and legs looking as if the bird had kicked before the fire. A turning of the wings and a bit of string around the legs would have converted the ridiculous looking object into a respectably dressed fowl. Even so simple a thing as mutton chops may be neatly served or otherwise. Let one compare a dish of chops thrown into the plate "higgledy-piggledy," with one in which the small ends are all laid one way, with the broad portions slightly overlapping, and the difference will be manifest at once.

Other illustrations might be given, but these will indicate what we mean by neatness in dishing up. Such matters may seem trivial to some, but much of our comfort is due to the observance of trifles.—*American Agriculturist.*

GONGS INSTEAD OF DINNER BELLS. —Japanese gongs are the latest substitute for the old-time nuisance, the dinner bell. Some way of announcing that dinner is ready is of course needed in every household of any pretentions, and now that the loud-toned brass-mouthed bell has been sent to Coventry, there is a big future before the Japanese gong. It is not clamorous, is thoroughly musical, and may be had in any number of odd designs suited to the taste and purse of the purchaser. Two or more gongs may be sounded together to summon the guests, and if they are carefully toned to harmony the effect is very pleasing. In some well-appointed houses strings of small, sweet-toned silver bells are concealed in the portiere of the dining-room or a single large bell is suspended from the portiere rod. In either case the movement of the draperies as the guests enter the dining-room sets the bells in motion and the effect of the pleasant surprise will be to put everybody in good humor. In the stately residences of the Four Hundred the custom of having a waiter enter the dining room and announce that dinner is served will doubtless resist all innovations for some time to come. But in the homes of well-to-do, but less aristocratic people, the new customs are gradually securing a foothold.

APPLE PUDDING.—Peel and slice thick six or eight good sized sour apples, put them in an earthen pudding dish that will hold two quarts, cover the dish, and put it on top of the stove, where the apples will cook slowly, then mix two teaspoonfuls of baking powder in two cups of flour, add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one cup of sweet milk, and two well beaten eggs; mix all well together, and pour the mixture over the apple, which should have been cooking about one-half hour, cover the dish closely and leave it on top of the stove; it will take about one hour to cook after the batter is added. If the apples are dry put two or three tablespoonfuls of water in the dish before the batter is put in.

Sauce for Pudding: Take one cup of very light brown or white sugar, and one-half cup of butter, beat till creamy, then add the white of one egg beaten to a froth (this can be reserved from the pudding), beat again thoroughly, and put in a pretty fancy dish and grate nutmeg over the top; in serving place a large spoonful on each piece of pudding.

COLD OATMEAL AND CREAM.—Farinacious goods are absolutely necessary during hot weather, but they are more acceptable if prepared the day before and placed on ice until wanted. Remember that imported oatmeal requires two hours' steady cooking to make it beneficial, while the prepared or partly cooked oatmeal can be made ready for use in from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, besides having other advantages. If the former is used proceed as follows: Stir gradually into two quarts of boiling water, slightly salted, a pound of oatmeal; boil steadily, care being used not to let it burn, which it is very liable to do as the water evaporates rapidly.

While hot pour it into a dish, and when cold place on ice. The next morning, loosen the edges with a knife and turn it out. It may be eaten with cream, or sliced and fried and served with strained honey.

ONE FOWL FOR DINNER.—Line an earthen pudding dish with veal cutlet, put into it also two or three thin slices of salt pork, then put the fowl after cutting into pieces, sprinkle pepper and salt over it, with little lumps of butter. If you have any white stock pour that over all, but if not use a little more butter, and then pour hot water in, not enough to quite cover the meat, but nearly enough; let this simmer in a moderate oven, covering the dish; after it is tender brown it nicely, make a rich gravy and serve as a stew, or you may cover the top of the dish with puff-paste half an hour before it is to be served.

Humility is most serviceable as an undergarment, and should never be worn as an overcoat.

A UNIQUE design for a buffett cover border is Indian corn worked with crowels or colored cottons. "The maize bars, full and shining," are linked together by their "green and yellow garments," four husks being gracefully disposed about each ear. At either end of the design the arrangement of the husks about the ears forms a characteristic finish.

ECONOMY counts in the course of a year, and the care of the kitchen utensils, the washtubs, etc., is by no means lost or useless. It is wise also, to look after the fruit cans; when the fruit is taken they should be washed in warm suds, and should then have a little soda or ammonia put into them and be filled with water, and allowed to stand for an hour or two, then they should be rinsed in clear water, and then rubbers and tops all be taken equally good care of, so that when they are needed next autumn no loss may occur.

The Morphine Habit.

Erlenmeyer says that children born of women addicted to the morphine habit are practically morphine eaters from birth. During the first few days of life, unless morphine is given to them, they are very apt to suffer collapse; and this condition may end in death, the child being too weak to withstand the violent symptoms, which are similar to those which follow the sudden withdrawal of the drug in adult opium eaters.—*Science.*

An easy way to split a sheet of paper, says the New York *Tribune*, is to soak it thoroughly and spread it out on a pane of glass. With careful handling, the upper half can then be peeled off. The lower will stick to the glass until it becomes dry.

Happy Homes.

Here's a health to the wives and the mothers
Who sit in our households to day;
Who are glad when they brighten for others
The hours that go drifting away.
May their eyes keep the light of the gladness,
Their hearts hold the fullness of bliss
That banishes shadows and sadness
And what need we ask more than this?

But—how can this happiness be kept? What shall protect those we love, those who make a Heaven of the Home,—from the ravages of disease that is often worse than death,—that is, in fact, a LINGERING death? The question is easily answered: Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—the standard remedy for all of those peculiar diseases to which women are subject,—is what must be relied on to preserve the health of wives and mothers. It PREVENTS those diseases, and it cures them. It is a blessing to women and therefore a national blessing, because it gives health to those about whom the happiness of home centers, and the strength of a nation is in its happy homes.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Anti-bilious Granules; in vials, 25 cents; one a dose. Druggists.

Colonel Majendie concludes as a result of his experiments that one volume of liquid benzine will render 16,000 volumes of air inflammable.

A fair trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum, or any affection caused by impure blood, or low state of the system, will be sufficient to convince any one of the superior and peculiar curative powers of this medicine. Buy it of your druggist. 100 Doses One Dollar.

One Dr. Terc in England is advocating the sting of bees as a remedy for rheumatism. He declares that he has treated with success 173 cases and has given in all 39,000 stings.

When an article has been sold for 24 years, in spite of competition and cheap imitations, it *must* have superior quality. Dobbins' Electric Soap has been constantly made and sold since 1865. *Ask your grocer for it.* Best of all.

An electric globe light that will shine in twenty fathoms of water is now sought for use in the pearl fisheries.

Just think of it! $140.52 made in one week by an agent representing H. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they have had many more parties traveling for them who did equally well, some a good deal better. If you need employment it would be a good thing to sit down and write them a line at once.

Baron Nordenskjold, the eminent Swedish navigator of the Arctic seas, contemplates a voyage to the south polar regions next year.

Frazer Axle Grease.

Use the FRAZER AXLE GREASE, 'tis the best in the world—will wear twice as long as any other. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

A French astronomer remarks that Sirius, the dog-star, which appears to us of a brilliant white, was described by Horace and Cicero as red.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

The sawdust and refuse of the sawmill is now made to yield fourteen gallons of turpentine, three to four gallons of resin and a quantity of tar per cord.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Corn is not a perfect food for a hog. Though rich in those elements that tend to fatten, yet corn is deficient in the bone and muscle-making elements to a certain extent. A mixed diet is best.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Grave, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Wire cables from the Fairmount suspension bridge were found—pieces of them being tested—to possess as much electricity, ductility and tenacity as they did forty years ago when they were first used.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

The thermometer and the barometer should be used by all farmers. After having used them awhile they will be considered indispensible adjuncts to the farm.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Get your young fruit trees in the ground before this month is gone. The later it is deferred the greater the chances of injury by dry weather.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Cultivate the peach orchard in the same manner as when cultivating corn. That is, use the cultivator and stir the top soil frequently.

SOIL which is properly drained, and which is good for corn, will generally be found good for peaches, plums and grapes. The same soil should be richer for apples, quinces and pears than for stone fruits. A light, sandy loam is best. The lighter the soil the earlier the trees will bear, and the sooner they will be apt to fail.

100 Ladies Wanted,

And 100 men to call daily on any druggist for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy, discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large-size package, 50 cents. At all druggists.

IN feeding corn to hens it is better to shell it by hand, and then scatter a few grains at a time, than to throw a quantity down, and allow them to gorge themselves. It is still better to throw small grain among straw and let them scratch for it.

CLIMBERS should be planted at the windows, and also to hide unsightly objects. The "Dutchman's Pipe" (*Aristolochia sipho*) affords a most abundant shade. Some of the species of clematis are fine low-growing climbers.

A man who is always tapering off seldom comes to the point.

RADWAY'S PILLS

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER NERVOUS DISEASES. LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, PILES and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

Dyspepsia,

SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c. per box, or will be sent by mail, on receipt of price, 5 boxes for One Dollar. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York.

$160 FARMERS SAW MILL. ENGINES, Wood Planers

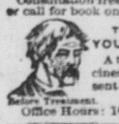
Hege's Improved Circular Saw Mill With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Work and Double Eccentric Friction Feed, Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, SALEM, N. C.

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT PHILADELPHIA'S FAMOUS SPECIALIST,

DR. LOBB.

TWENTY YEARS' CONTINUOUS PRACTICE AT 329 NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET, Below Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa. New York Offices: 52 Clinton Place, (Eighth Street.)

For the treatment of Blood Poisons, Skin Eruptions, Nervous Complaints, Physical and Nervous Prostration, Bright's Disease, Impotency, Stricture, Discharges, effects of youthful errors, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. I will guarantee to cure. Medicines sent sealed from observation to all parts of the world. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Write or call for book on SPECIAL DISEASES.



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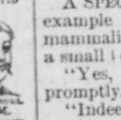

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For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

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I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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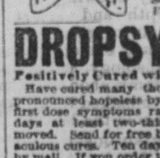
PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Late Principal Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, Att'y at Law, Washington, D. C., successfully prosecutes claims—original, increase, re-rating, widows', children's and dependent relatives'. Experience: 3 years in last war, 15 years in Pension Bureau, and attorney since then.



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Makes a clean sweep. Every shoot will kill a quart of flies. Stops buzzing around cars, diving at eyes, tickling your nose, skips hard words and secures peace at trifling expense. Send 25 cents for 5 sheets to F. DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

DROPSY TREATED FREE!

Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

Matrimonial Paper. 16 Pages. Richly Illust'd. Every number contains nearly 200 advertisements of ladies and gentlemen wanting to correspond for fun or matrimony. Sample copy, 10c. (silver). Address, HEART AND HAND, Chicago, Ill. Large Book, Richly Illustrated. Free with every order.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE or do you wish to buy a farm? If so address CURTIS & WRIGHT, 23 Broadway, N. Y.

Agents wanted, $1 an hour, 50 new articles. Catalogue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

WANTED—Every one to investigate; $5 judiciously invested will lead to a fortune; an opportunity for people with limited means. Send stamp for particulars. TYLER & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Real Rex. 32 round 14 Pills.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

HUMOROUS.

BETWEEN Tuscaloosa and Akron, Ala., the train came to a sudden halt in the woods. Then one of the passengers got off and started back over the track at a leisurely pace, and pretty soon the train slowly followed him.

Several people were anxious to know what was going on and inquiries flew thick and fast. The conductor finally came into the car and a woman asked:

"Conductor, is anything up?"

"Yes'm."

"Are we going backward?"

"We are."

"What has happened?"

"A boy in the next car lost his hat."

"And we are stopping just for the hat?"

"Yes'm, but don't let your handkerchief blow out of the window. We are half an hour behind time now and can't stop again this forenoon."

TAKING PRECAUTIONS. — Mind Reader, about to entertain the members of a New York club—"Before beginning, gentlemen, I wish to enquire if there are any surgeons present?"

President—"Yes, there are two."

"Then I shall require that a couple of policemen be summoned."

"What for?"

"To protect me from their scalpels should I have an epileptic fit."

DOCTOR—"Your blood is sluggish, your liver is torpid, and what you need is a vigorous shaking up. A sea voyage in rough weather would be an excellent thing for you."

New Yorker—"I can't afford that, doctor; it'll cost too much."

"Well, then, if you think you can stand it you might ride on a Madison street car."

WANTED TO KNOW.—"Pa, where was Captain Anson born?"

"I don't know, I'm sure."

"Where was John L. Sullivan born?"

"I don't know that either."

"Pa, I wish you would buy me a history of the United States."

THE FINAL GOAL.—Rev. Dr. Highchurch—"James, do you know where good little boys go to when they grow up?"

Small James Brownstone—"Yes, sir. They get in the 400."

NAMING THE BABY.—New Yorker—"I congratulate you on the latest acquisition to your family. Boy or girl."

Nebraskan—"Girl."

"What's her name to be?"

"Well, she howls so much nights, we thought we'd call her Cyclonia."

GREAT HEAD.—Indulgent Mamma—"Really, I don't know what you will do, Bridget, to keep the children out of the sugar bowl. We can't punish them."

Bridget—"I think I can prevent it, mum."

"What do you propose to do?"

"I'll keep the sugar bowl full of salt.'

MR. FIXMER—"What do you think ails your clock?"

Mr. Piller—"Tonsilitis."

"Tonsilutis!"

"I think so. The parts about the pallet seem to be affected."

A SPECIMEN.—"Can you give me an example of a toothless animal of the mammalian group?" asked a teacher of a small boy in the class in zoology.

"Yes, sir," said the boy, very promptly.

"Indeed! What is it?"

"My grandma."

HUBBY—"I do wish that baby next door would keep quiet. It's yelling is a terrible nuisance."

Wifey—"Why, John, that's not the Smith's baby. It's ours, in the back room."

"Is that so? The dear, little darling."

SUSPICION.—Nellie, reading to her grandmother, who is a little deaf—"Procrastination has in all ages been the thief of time."

Grandma, nervously—"Hey? Child, I wonder if he ain't the fellow that stole your grandpap's gold watch?"

SHE GUESSED IT.—Dumley, to his Aunt Caustic, showing her a ring he has purchased for Miss Fickler—Auntie, whawt is so gween as an emewald?"

Aunt Caustic—"Nothing, child, except the fool that gives one to another dude's best girl."

MISS BACKBITE, who has been discussing several of her friends' misdeeds—"Now, you know, I never repeat scandals"——

Mrs. Candor—"No, my dear, I have heard you invent them."

VISITOR—"Why are you crying, Tommy?"

Tommy—"Because mamma won't let me wear my hair long."

"Oh, you want to look like little Lord Fauntleroy, don't you, dear?"

"Naw; I want to look like Buffalo Bill."

A SUMMER ROMANCE. — Smiley Basker—"Ah, here comes Miss Coupon, the heiress. I waited on her once."

Friend, incredulously—You! Where?

"At the White Mountain House."

JENKINS to Henkins, after vainly trying to understand a message over the telephone wire—"That's right! Get mad! I can hear you all right now."

IN evening dress a man should believe all he hears, to be consistent with his swallow-tale coat.

JACK, excitedly — "Mamma, you know that lemon-pit I planted last year that came up a pea-vine? Well, it has got string beans on it."

One of Maine's interesting industries is at Orneville, where one concern makes twenty different kinds of log and board rules and four different caliper rules. The factory sends its rules all over the world.

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

A Good Appetite is essential to good health; but at this season the blood may be impure, that tired feeling predominant, and the appetite lost. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion, and giving strength to the whole system.

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

REMARKABLE CASE.

For two years I had rheumatism so bad that it disabled me for work and confined me to my bed for a whole year, during which time I could not even raise my hands to my head, and for 3 months could not move myself in bed, was reduced in flesh from 192 to 86 lbs. Was treated by best physicians, only to grow worse. Finally I took Swift's Specific, and soon began to improve. After a while was at my work, and for the past five months have been as well as I ever was—all from the effects of Swift's Specific.

JOHN KAY, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Jan. 8, 1889.

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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TO WHAT WE HAVE TO SAY.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, JUNE 27.

You will find
G. R. Spigelmyer's
RACKET STORE
in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.
Everything under regular prices.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Simon Harper cut his had severely while monkeying with a nail-puller.

——Rev. G. W. Currin and family, of Williamsport, are visiting at M. Willow's in this place.

——The people of Aaronsburg realized $131 from a festival they gave for benefit of the flood sufferers.

——Chas. Hewes and his bride, accompanied by Ed. Chambers and lady, visited the cave on Monday.

——The amendment election in Gregg township last week was quite lively, and much interest taken on both sides.

——Not the best of weather for making hay, the ground being wet and the grass heavy, the curing process will be imperfect.

——Miss Chestie Tibbens, one of Farmers Mills' fair young ladies, has left that village for Bellefonte to engage in dressmaking.

——Our patrons to whom we sent bills will do us a favor by promptly responding. Friends, we never were more in need of funds, bear this in mind.

——Some one poisoned a hound belonging to Mr. Strong, at Potters Mills' which has made him very mad, Mr. Strong we mean is mad—the dog died.

——Isaac Harpster will go along with the Bellefonte base ball team to Altoona and Tyrone, where they are scheduled to play with teams of those places on July 4.

—Michael Ulrich, of Millheim, lost his horse by death. The animal suffered injuries during the flood and its death was caused by the injuries then received.

— The Hughesville Mail of last week says, "Dr. S. L. VanValzah had a slight stroke of paralysis on Tuesday. At this writing he is improving." The Dr. was formerly of Boalsburg.

——See advertisement of Prof. Fetterolf, who will open a select school in Centre Hall, July 22. Mr. Fetterolf is a fine scholar, and in every way competent to instruct young ladies and gents.

——The millennium failed to put in an appearance on Tuesday, We must wait a little longer, says an exchange. The flood delayed it, no doubt and there were no freights running.

——D. F. Fortney, Frederick Kurtz and J. A. Fiedler, are delegates to represent the Centre Co. Agricultural Society at the meeting of delegates at State College on Wednesday, 26th.

——There was a wedding in Johnstown just before the breaking of the dam. It is needless to say that the honeymoon was not celebrated in Johnstown. All the wedding party were drowned.

— —Last Friday afternoon we had another heavy thunder shower, the rain came down in torrents. Saturday and Sunday following the air was quite cool, and no doubt there were frosts in some places.

——Postmaster Brisbin has had the room in the building adjoining this office, made ready for the reception of the postoffice. He expects to remove the office from its present location at Wolf's, about the 1st of July.

——Wm. Horner has a small berry farm about two miles up the road, and his crop of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries this year is said will be a large and fine one. Choice berries bring from 15 to 20 cents per quart, and it pays to raise them.

——The creek that caused the terrible destruction in Conemaugh valley is an insignificant stream ordinarily, and not larger than Elk Creek in our valley. But it is the outlet for a large watershed in the Alleghenies, and during heavy rains always rises high.

——Keep down your Canada thistles. Mr. M'Nitt, a practical Mifflin county farmer tells the REPORTER an effective way to keep down this hateful weed is by having your horses tramp the spot where thistles grow, always in wet weather. We believe in Mr. M'Nitt's plan. Try it.

— We are indebted to our townsman J. T. Lee for a lot of fine strawberries, of his own raising, which are as large and tempting as could be desired. Mr. Lee thinks he will have about five bushels of berries from a bed 12x20 feet, which certainly is a large yield, leaving a few over for ye editor.

——Mark Halfpenny, of Lewisburg known to many of the readers of the REPORTER, died at Lewisburg on Sunday, last; his age was about 75 years. Mr. Halfpenny was the proprietor of the Lewisburg woolen factory; about 25 years ago his factory was located at Laurelton and destroyed by fire, when he removed to Lewisburg, and erected a much larger factory.

——On Saturday Clement Dale, Esq., of Bellefonte, received a telegram from Philadelphia stating that his little daughter, Edith, aged three years, was dead. He went at once to that city. Mrs. Dale and her daughter had been in Philadelphia about two months visiting their relatives. Little Edith in some way obtained a bottle of medicine and eat a portion of the contents, which caused her death within twenty minutes. Funeral at Bellefonte on Wednesday.

Commencement.

Commencement at State College this week was the event of the institution—it was the best and most successful yet had.

There was a large attendance from all parts of the state, Secretary of the Commonwealth Stone, Senator Thompson, and the Ass't Sec'y of the U. S. Department of Agriculture were among the prominent persons present.

The program was given in our last issue, and was successfully carried out. The address on Tuesday evening by Selim Peabody, LL. D., President of the Illinois State University, was a fine production.

The strangers were all favorably impressed with the college and what they saw and heard.

Will Cost Pennsy $3,000,000.

Pennsylvania railroad officials have not yet estimated the amount of damage done to their property by the recent flood, and will not be able to do so for some time yet. It was stated that although it would be easy to approximate the amount necessary to replace bridges and tracks, the roadway is seriously washed in very many places, so that years will be required to place it in first rate condition. The loss in such respects is hard to calculate. The loss, however, will be nothing like as great as was first reported. They say that $3,000,000 will cover everything that can be replaced.

Poor Fritz.

Johnny VanPelt's big Newfoundland dog, Fritz, has gone where all good dogs go. Fritz fell into hands that did not understand their new business, and now he is *checked* off; possibly he was at a *discount* with some and *shaved*. This Fritz *note* is a good one, but the *shave* was too severe, and it settled up the dog's personal estate. When persons set up in a new business it can't be expected that they turn out a success in the start—why some men never succeed in anything. Poor Fritz, you have been cashiered from earth, and your tomb will be *banked* high.

Johnstown Pilgrims.

The following is a list of the Centre Hall pilgrims to Johnstown. Tuesday last: Dr. Emerick, Rev. Fischer, Wm. Wolf, S. Rowe, George Rowe, M. Condo, Aaron Harter, Arb Katherman, J. D. Lesher, J. D. Meyer, Wagner Geiss, Will Sandoe, Jerry Miller, Chas. Arney, John Krumbine, E. M. Huyett, Wit. McCormick, and landlord Ruhl, of Spring Mills. If our boys hear any one holler, "Look out for pickpockets," when they land at Johnstown, they needn't take it up, but go right ahead and see the sights.

Fire.

The dwelling of attorney John F. Potter at Milesburg, was destroyed by fire on Monday forenoon, last. Most of the contents were saved.

Special Examination.

There will be a special examination at Spring Mills, Saturday, June 29th, beginning at 9 a. m.

D. M. WOLF,
Co. Supt.

——Murray's Vanilla—best—cheapest try it.

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

——Dr. Ed. Miller and family, of Johnstown, arrived here Tues day.

——If you want a good fly-net, light or heavy, cheap, go to Boozer's saddlery.

——There is no better extract of Vanilla than Murray's.

——A new street crossing has been laid between Dauberman's and Presbyterian church.

——Murray's Extract of Vanilla is far cheaper and preeminently superior to any other make.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——Miss Carrie Harper, of Bellefonte, is visiting at the residence of her uncle, Simon Harper, in this place.

——Fauble's line for eady made clo h ing is complete in every particular, and cannot be beat by any dealer in the county.

——Grass has been cut in some localities, but with the damp atmosphere and water soaked ground it will hardly be cured in good condition.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing and gents furnishing store, opposite the Conrad house, is the busy place now. Bargains is what draws the people.

——A very superior quality of cement is manufactured at Millheim by J. H. Reifsnyder, for cisterns, pipes, masonry. It is guaranteed.

——Miss Smethers, of Berwick, Pa., a bright young lady, is being entertained at the home of Rev. Vought, in this place.

——Lewins beats the state for large assortment of men and boy's clothing—and he beats the world and all clothing stores in it for low prices. There's where you save from $3 to $8 on a suit of clothes.

——Simon Dinges left for Williamsport on Monday morning, after a two weeks' visit at home. Simon is employed at Scholl Bros., job printers, and is an old employe of this office.

——What the Philad. Branch does not have in the line of ready-made clothing, i not worth having. The spring stock now on the counters is immense and goes ahead of anything you ever saw. Lewins is King for low prices.

——Quite a number of persons from here went to Johnstown this week to take in the destruction wrought by the flood, viz., Dr. Emerick, Rev. Fischer, D. J. Meyer, Aaron Harter, John Odenkirk, M. M. Condo, landlord Davy Ruhl, of Spring Mills, Arb Katherman,

——For a fine stock of ready made clothing, for the largest assortment of ready made clothing, for the latest styles in men's and boys clothing, for the best bargains in suits, always go to Faubles, the Rochester Clothing House, opposite the Brockerhoff, Bellefonte.

——A horse of Michael Ulrich, of Millheim, which had been carried off by the recent flood, and was afterwards rescued, died last week from injuries received in the wreckage. Mr. Ulrich has thus lost three horses within about two months.

——The largest and most complete line of suiting—now on exhibition on our counters—that have ever been shown by us. Suits made to order at the lowest prices.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Tailors, Bellefonte.

Taken to the Asylum.

David Rote, the insane man who shot his father Francis Rote, at Greenbrier, several miles west of Coburn, last Wednesday afternoon, was taken to the asylum on Monday morning, in charge of a policeman of Bellefonte. His speech was incoherent and unintelligible, the man being hopelessly insane and unable to account for his rash act. Insanity seems to be prevalent in the family. Two other sons of Mr. Rote, we understand, having committed suicide while under temporary aberration of mind.

Facts for all.

In spite of all competition the Philad. Branch clothing store, remains headquarters for actual bargains in ready made clothing, for men and boys. Lewins introduced cheap clothing in Centre county, and has kept it at that all the time; he kept honest goods, no trash, and, as a rule, always sold from 25 to 30 per cent. below any other clothing store in this part of the state. Bear these facts in mind—you have never had a truer friend than the Philad. Branch.

4th July Excursions.

In pursuance of the usual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will open its line for Fourth of July travel at the usual reduction in rates.

Excursion tickets will be sold between all stations on the system on July 2d, 3d, and 4th, valid for return until July 8th, 1889.

Band Festival.

The Centre Hall band will hold a festival in Wolf's Grove, in Centre Hall, on the Fourth of July.

No Paper.

Next week, being 4th of July week, there will be no paper issued from this office.

Local Briefs.

— -Weather still damp.

——Extract of Vanilla, wholesale and retail, at Murray's.

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

——Aaron Harter is erecting a new stable on his lot.

——All kinds of fly-nets, light and heavy, cheap too, at D. A. Boozers.

——When in Bellefonte stop and see E. L. Powers $3.00 dress shoe.

——The mails are beginning to come in with some regularity again. The passenger trains from Bellefonte to Montandon now run regularly again, also the freights.

——Daniel Stoner, of Altoona, went over to Johnstown on Friday and dropped dead while looking at the body of a relative taken from the ruins at the viaduct.

—BUILDING LOTS, $40 to $60 per lot, ½ of a mile east of station, for sale on easy terms. Apply to Frederick Kurtz. 3m

——The *Centre Democrat* says Messrs. J. W. Gephrrt, Esq., and Gilbert Beaver, son of Governor Beaver, took passage at New York on Wednesday for London, England, to attend the World's Sunday School convention and attend the Paris Exposition.

——Prof. Etters, principal of the Bellefonte High School, will be a candidate for County Superintendent, this year. Prof. D. M. Wolf will not be a candidate for re-nomination, though it would not hurt the schools of our county if he were elected again.

——An outbuilding of William Irwin, of Marion township, was destroyed by fire Sunday week, containing six barrels of flour, a lot of harness, forty dollars worth of fly nets, provisions and other household effects.

——In spite of all competition Lewins continues to take the lead in ready made clothing, low prices as well as quality of goods. He gets ahead of all, sells more than all, pleases all, and fits and suits all.

——On Friday afternoon an accident occurred at Tipton which resulted in death a few hours later, of Herbert Guyer, son of Rev. G. W. Guyer, pastor of the Methodist church at Bellwood. It is stated that young Guyer attempted to board a westbound freight train at Tipton, when he missed his footing and fell under the wheels and both legs were crushed.

——For a bargain in boots and shoes, let it be remembered, you never go amiss by calling at A. C. Mingle's boot and shoe store, Bellefonte. He keeps the most complete assortment in the town and the best goods in the market, from the finest to the lowest priced goods. When you go to Bellefonte call at Mingle's.

——Our friend, S. K. Knepley, sent a basket of strawberries to our sanctum the other day, which are a sample of fine and luscious berries picked from his patch. Mr. Knepley has studied the cultivation of strawberries and knows how to make them grow large in size and abundant. Thanks for the berries.

——Robert McFarlane's hardware store in Bellefonte is headquarters for the celebrated Link Fence Wire. Having bought a car load before the recent advance in price, he is able to sell at very low rates. The link wire has stood the test of several years in our county and has proven first class in all respects. It is so easy to handle and put up and weighs a little less to the rod than any other. Write for prices.

——Johnstown item: Mrs. General Hastings visited camp Friday. Mrs. Hastings is quite a heroine in the eyes of the people here. They haven't forgotten her long ride over the mountains during the first week and the excellent work she did after she reached here. She was not idle to day. After dinner she went over to the commissary at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot and assisted in distributing the articles to the sufferers all day.

——The Mifflinburg *Telegraph*, of 19th, says, on Monday of this week Mr. Samuel Schoch received a letter from his son, Rev. W. H. Schoch of Jersey Shore, in which he states he lost considerable in that place by reason of the flood; but worst of all, that his daughter Ida was at Johnstown during that terrible disaster; that the house in which she was, was carried away, she and a number of others floating away on the roof of it and were finally rescued. She lost her gold watch, pocketbook and all her clothing save that on her person. She is now at home with her parents. Rev. Schoch years ago was an Aaronsburg boy, and his wife is a sister of Samuel Musser, of Millheim, and of M. M. Musser, of Aaronsburg.

Walnut Grove.

Some farmers are busy making hay, and by all appearance the crop will be a good one.

Quite a gang of Gypsies camped in the woods last week and of course did not forget to beg. People should not humor them any more; perhaps they would not travel through here so frequently then.

Daniel Bohn and wife were to Aaronsburg several days visiting friends.

Our young people are about to attend singing at Rock Hill, conducted by P. H. Meyer. They have had a long rest and all should go.

Jacob and Amanda Meyer and George and Cora Durst attended Commencement exercises at State College.

John Baird and wife of Pleasant Gap visited at John From's recently.

It has been remarked by some that the correspondent does not give the names of all visitors in our vicinity, however if such is the case, we would say in the first place be positive that you know who the correspondent is, and secondly, report to them all those who are visiting and then most likely all their names will appear in the W. G. items.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says: "Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by druggists at 50c & $1 per box. ap21y

PERSONAL.—Rev. E. J. Wolf, D. D., paid our town a visit Saturday last, stopping with his brother, Wm. Wolf.

James McCool, of Gregg, and Samuel Ertel, of Georges valley, both practical farmers, gave the Reporter a call.

Hon. S. Gilliland has gone on a trip to the eastern part of the state.

Ben?. Beaver is head janitor at State College.

STAR SPRING WATER.

Saratoga Star Spring Water for sale in bottles and by the glass by all druggists.

Died.

In Mifflinburg, on June 13, Mrs. Catherine Kleckner, aged 81 years, 11 months and 4 days. She was the wife of Elias Kleckner.

In Kelley township, Union county, on June 12, Isaac Rothermel, aged about 80 years.

In Lewisburg, on May 28, Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson, relict of James Wilson, dec'd., aged about 58 years.

In Lewisburg, on June 8, Lewis Rothermel, aged about 60 years.

GRAPE CULTURE

It is fast becoming a leading business of this country, and that together with wine making requires years of practice. Mr. B. Speer, of New Jersey, one of the largest producers in the East, commenced years ago in a small way to make wine from currants, blackberries and other fruits. He soon turned his attention to grape raising and planted large vineyards of the Portugal vines from which his famous Port Grape Wine and Unfermented Grape Juice is made, which chemists and Physicians say rivals the world for its beneficial effects on weakly and aged persons.

CENTRE HALL ACADEMY.

The undersigned will open a select school on July 22, 1889 for the benefit of all who may desire the more fully to equip themselves for teaching, or who may desire to increase their knowledge in general.

Term to continue 9 weeks, under the directions of

R. F. FETTEROLF, A. B.
Teacher

——Mr. Teller, of Bellefonte, last week received the appointment as agent for Centre county for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to whom all cases coming under that head are requested to be reported. The first case would be that of VanPelt's Newfoundland dog, which Mr. Teller might properly inquire into.

The July issue of Scribner's Magazine is a Midsummer Fiction number, containing seven complete short stories, four of them richly illustrated by such artists as Frederic Remington, Robert Blum, and Chester Loomis; and an unusually exciting instalment of Mr. Stevenson's serial, "The Master of Ballantrae," the illustration of which, from a drawing by William Hole, is the frontispiece of the number. There are also included the the second article in the new Electrical Series, and interesting Poems.

"How the Derby was Won," is a Kentucky story by Harrison Robertson.

"The Rock of Beranger," by T. R. Sullivan, is a story of comedy and sentiment.

George A Hibbard contributes a very strong character study entitled "The Governor," which is full of sentiment and deep feeling.

There is a striking railway sketch by John R. Spears, entitled "The Story of a lost Car."

The Electric Series is continued by Charles L. Buckingham, with "The Telegraph of To day," which is the leading article in the Magazine, containing very rich illustrations showing views of the great Western Union operating room, the Commercial Cable offices, and many of the wonderful inventions of modern telegraphy.

Any of our readers wanting positions right off on salary and expenses paid, with an old and reliable firm should refer at once to the advertisement in another colum headed "A chance to make money."

——Benj. Kerstetter will erect a new sawmill to replace the one taken off by the flood.

——Jessie Wert, of Aaronsburg, has married again, the lady being Mrs. Chestie Smull, of Madisonburg.

THE GREAT FLOOD.
ATTENTION, AGENTS.

The first in the field. A complete history of this terrible calamity at Johnstown, has just been issued. 300 pages, full-page illustrations, handsomely bound in cloth, price $1.00. Discount to agents, 50 percent. Send 25 cents for Prospectus Book and package of circulars, and go to work. Address J. S. OGILVIE, Publisher, 57 Rose Street, New York. 27jun4t

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Rochester Clothing House.

:-O-:

A Handsome line of Men's Sacks and Cutaway Suits.
—O—
Children's Suits of all kinds and prices.
—O—
The finest line of Pants ever shown in the County.
—O—
All the Latest Styles and Shapes of Hats.
—O—
The finest selection of Neck Wear in the County.
—O—
Percal and White Shirts by the hundreds.
—O—
The most complete line of Furnishing Goods that you have ever seen.
—O—
The greatest value for the least money.
—O—
The very finest makes and fits of Clothing.
—O—
The best equipped clothing store in Central Penn'a.
—O—
That if what you buy from us don't suit you when taken home, if returned, money will be cheerfully refunded.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

:-O-:

M. FAUBLE,
Proprietor.

REYNOLD'S NEW BANK BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

10,000 AGENTS WANTED at once to sell the only Authentic, Complete and Graphic

History of the Johnstown Flood.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED,

with views of all sorts connected with the terrible scenes of a mighty inundation. 12 mo. 400 pages. Price $1.50. Liberal Terms. Thousands want it. Demand is Immense. Send quickly 30c for Outfit to J. W. Keeler & Co., 525 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

History of the Johnstown Flood.

Messrs. J. W. Keeler & Co., Phila., (successors to Hubbard Bros.) have in press for early issue a complete and accurate History of the Johnstown Flood, including all the other cities and towns that have suffered likewise. It will be well illustrated. Will be sold through agents, or mailed direct on receipt of $1.50. The demand will undoubtedly be immense.

The thrilling experiences, pathetic incidents, deeds of heroism, unparalleled suffering, devastation and death, and the sympathy shown in the contributions of millions for their relief, form a History of the most intense interest to all, and a history every one will want to preserve in book form. It certainly offers a great opportunity for agents—a host of whom will be needed to supply the demand for this work.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Chance To Make Money.

Salary and Expenses paid, or Commission if preferred. Salesmen wanted everywhere. No experience needed. Address, stating age.

The C. L. Van Duson Nursery Co.,
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Fifty Styles and Prices, from 95 cts. to $10.00.

Each Bible contains 340 pp. of invaluable helps to the Sunday-school teacher and Bible student.

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E. N. FERNALD;

457 Shawmut Ave. - - Boston.

Musical College.—The 36th session of six weeks, opens Monday evening, July 29, for the teaching of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music. Address,

F. C. MOYER,
0jun6 t Director, Freeburgh, Pa.